

## The FRONT PAGE

### Canada And The World At Large

The great coterie of eminent scholars from many lands who visited Canada recently in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of the University of Toronto, not only made a magnificent pageant in their scholastic robes, but they signified much more—for one thing the ever growing prominence of Canada in international affairs. This year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation has indeed been a wonderful one for Canada in international recognition and international contacts. There has hardly been a fortnight since the beginning of summer which has not seen outstanding men of various professions in other lands, journeying hither and traversing our vast reaches in either a public or private capacity. During the same period Canada has received unprecedented attention in the press of the world,—particularly the English speaking world. One fact is clear and it is that the great brotherhood of journalism in other countries is to-day much better informed about Canada than it was five years ago, and more awake to her rising position in world affairs.

One has before one a large sheaf of editorial comments from various newspapers in the British Isles, all published within a few days of each other in mid-September which illustrate what a permanent editorial topic Canada has become; and the most gratifying feature of these comments is their friendliness. The theme of most of them is either Canada's election to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations or the rapid increase in investments of United States capital in this country. Both subjects seem to have aroused fears in certain quarters of a possible "dismemberment of the Empire", which the more important of British editors are not slow to correct. It is somewhat of a surprise to learn from the "Sunday Times" that Canada's election to the League Council "has been the subject of endless gossip and wonder" and of criticism that is "either malicious or ill-founded". Apparently the croakers thought that it meant that Canada wished to embark on foreign policies of her own, divergent from those of the British Foreign Office, but the "Sunday Times" very truly says: "Constitutional idealogues may continue to decry this working arrangement and shed leaden tears over the coming 'dismemberment of the Empire', but it really gives our daughter State a closer and more real association in our common interests. She has now a stake in the world east of the Atlantic, as never hitherto."

The "Observer" points out that the great problem before the British society of nations is the formation of a foreign policy common to all its members, and holds that the enlargement of direct responsibility in this way is more likely to simplify than to complicate the situation. It believes that co-ordination of policy will henceforth be easier, and says that Canada will have a special role in that she will be the interpreter of North America to the League as she has been to the Empire. The "Evening Standard" is pleased because Canada's election to the League corrects the ludicrous under-representation of the British Empire, and holds that it will show that there is nothing in the workings of that older League (presumably the Empire) which conflicts with the constitution of the younger one. These are typical commentaries showing how seriously British observers have considered the questions involved.

The growing volume of United States investments in Canada excite alarm in some quarters, based on the fear that while they may for the present aid the development of this country a situation may ultimately be created whereby United States capital will dictate Canadian policy. To that it may be said that United States capital is very far from enjoying full governance over policy in its own land. United States capitalists aspiring to control policy in this country would need to be pretty quiet about it, for the Canadian electorate is very touchy about outside interference from any quarter, and our democracy is quite as instinctive and unreasoning in its distrust of wealthy men as any other. Moreover the role Canada is playing in the League of Nations will increase the desire of United States interests that she should continue to function in her own independent way on this continent. Important U. S. corporations carrying on international business, find themselves embarrassed in their external relations by the refusal of their country to join the League and its failure to participate in the World Court. It is for this reason that so many of them have transferred their activities of an international character to Canadian soil.

### Moderation League on Law Observance

The Moderation League formed nearly a decade ago to secure the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act, and to educate the public in the folly of prohibition which cannot and does not prohibit, has recently made a dignified appeal to its membership to assist the authorities in the observance of existing liquor laws.

Its manifesto is inspired by charges in the "Border Cities Star" of Windsor, that the liquor laws of Ontario are being flagrantly violated on the Essex peninsula. In connection with these charges it is but fair to say that in other centres of Ontario, law observance since Government Control was adopted, has been exemplary to a degree that has caused surprise among prohibitionists. On the Essex peninsula the failure in law observance cannot be attributed entirely to Canadians. It is next door to an American city of at least a million inhabitants where the authorities find it extremely difficult to deal with ordinary crimes of violence, not to mention so complicated a matter as the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Whether they really try very hard is a matter of extreme doubt, and for the past ten years the Ontario authorities in that district have been expected to enforce the law both for Canada and the United States as well.

Nevertheless the Moderation League in urging its membership, which at one time was very considerable at Windsor, to assist the cause of law and order is taking a wise and proper step. It points out as something that all moderationists should remember, that failure to observe the law may easily sweep away all the gains in



### AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO SCOTLAND

Above is seen the central figure of the noble war memorial erected as "A tribute to Scotland from men of Scottish blood and sympathies in America" in Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh. It was unveiled on September 7th. The figure represents a kilted youth, symbolic of Scotland, seated with his rifle across his knees, his gaze fixed intently on the Castle opposite, eager to answer the call. Behind the figure is a wall rising about fourteen feet, which contains a bronze frieze twenty-five feet in length and four in height, symbolic of the response to the call to arms. A pipe band and recruiting party lead the way, and behind come the miners, farmers, shepherds, clerks, fishermen, gamekeepers, who answered the call. The idea for the memorial originated in the mind of John Gordon Gray, President of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, who, however, died before he could see its realization. It was nobly translated into stone by Dr. Tait McKenzie, M.D., LL.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, the famous Canadian sculptor who has executed many notable works, some of which are in the National Art Gallery, Ottawa, the House of Commons, Ottawa, and the Montreal Art Gallery. Another is in the King's collection at Balmoral. Robert Tait McKenzie was born at Almonte, Ontario, in 1867, the year of Confederation.

liberty that have been made in recent months and restore a condition harder to combat than that obtaining before the Ontario Temperance Act was repealed. The swiftest way to bring back prohibition to Ontario and deprive its citizens of the reasonable liberties they now enjoy, would be to countenance violation of the present act. The Moderation League may justly boast that its opposition to the O. T. A. was based to no small extent on the fact that it tended to bring all law into contempt. The League executive, all respected and able men, argued that a law which permitted a reasonable liberty with regard to liquor was preferable to restrictive laws impossible to enforce, and to-day it urges that the public opinion which secured the change must not be lax in supporting the new regulations.

### Good Roads As An Aid to Immigration

The Alberta Motor Association and the Calgary Auto Club are promoting a movement for the continuance of Federal aid in the extension of good roads which is likely to command widespread attention. The movement is based on economic arguments which are undoubtedly sound. Road building developments have been considerable in Canada owing to the policy of the Dominion in 1919 when it set aside \$20,000,000 for aid to main highway construction, although this is a trifling sum in comparison with Canada's contributions to transcontinental railroad construction. One debatable point in the original proposition was that this sum was allocated in proportion to the population of the various provinces. It is contended that federal aid for road construction is primarily expended in the national interest and should not be divided on the population basis. The province with a small population in comparison with its area may have a larger mileage in national highways to construct than a more populous province; and correspondingly smaller resources. Western experts hold that the distribution should be according to the mileage required and the value and importance of that mileage to Canada as a nation, and the sum which they suggest should be set aside—\$50,000,000.

The improvement of highway facilities in the newer districts of Canada where the motor car is an even more important auxiliary to steam transportation than in the older communities, is a vital matter. It undoubtedly has a most important bearing on immigration, a circumstance perhaps imperfectly realized. There is no question of the great economic benefit to Western Canada which accrued from the influx of United States homesteaders with abund-

ant capital more than twenty years ago. There are symptoms of another such movement, to which improved roads on the prairies would be an inducement, since the new settler with capital is almost invariably a motor car user. In the Western States a great deal of money has been expended by the Federal authorities on trans-continental highways and the economic result is shown in the fact that established values for farm lands range between \$100 and \$200 per acre.

In Western Canada the settler with capital can obtain better and more productive lands for from \$30 to \$60 per acre, and a prospect of more and better highways would be a great stimulus to increased population, the greatest need of Canada as a whole. Generally speaking such a policy would increase the allurements and productivity of Canada for all classes of acceptable immigrants. Those who are alarmed over the possible "foreignization" of the prairie provinces should carefully consider the roads phase, for the English speaking peoples of the world are also its leading automobile users.

A primary necessity in the much discussed cause of national unity, is a Trans-Canada Highway. The Westerner who wishes to use his car for long journeys, as Westerners are doing in increasing numbers, finds that if he wishes to visit relatives or friends in Eastern Canada he must veer off to the South and travel via Duluth or St. Paul to Chicago and thence across Michigan to Sarnia or Windsor. Leaving aside the stimulus to the "right kind of immigration" relations between the East and West will be much closer when a Trans-Canada Highway comes into being, as it ultimately must.

### A Canadian's Advice to South Africa

It is many months since Col. Harry Cockshutt closed his most popular term of service as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and went away to see the other parts of the Empire. From the "Natal Mercury" of several weeks ago we learn that he has visited and been greatly impressed by Rhodesia, and Kenya colony which he regards as countries with vast possibilities,—as are indeed all parts of the Empire. Col. Cockshutt has been able to give South Africa some good advice with regard to the political situation arising from the existence in South Africa of a dual language question. He pointed out to an interviewer that to a Canadian this was no new problem and explained the relative positions of the French speaking and English speaking populations of his native land. His advice to politicians was to "lay off" on language restrictions. "Racial cries," he said,

"should never be raised in a country of dual languages. I speak as one who dwells in a country of dual languages. I make no comparisons between the two countries, but I do repeat, with deliberation, that where two languages exist racial questions should never be raised."

Col. Cockshutt's interview was given before the grievance involved in Rule 17 of the Ontario Educational department had been removed, or he might have expanded a little more on this theme. But at any rate everyone will recognize his advice to South Africa as sound.

### Growth of Social Hygiene Council

The work of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council which has grown rapidly since its formation immediately after the war, is on the eve of even greater developments. Originally started in Toronto shortly after the armistice to combat certain health conditions which are an inevitable aftermath of all wars, it has long since outgrown its original plans. The Council's later programme of educating the public of the Dominion as a whole in certain branches of preventive medicine is vaster in scope than that of a few years ago, and it is gratifying to note that its activities are welcomed in other provinces of Canada,—some of which have been found to be greatly in need of the help the Council has been able to give them. The Executive having carefully considered the necessities of the situation has laid out a three year campaign in behalf of public health which calls for an expenditure of at least half a million dollars. This sum will, it is estimated, enable the National Board to establish satisfactory educational health-units in each province, from which the country must ultimately reap a great economic and social advantage.

Few are aware of how great a work in this respect is being performed in the United States, and it is essential that Canada should not lag behind her neighbor. Last spring it was the intention of the Council to make an appeal for funds to the public from coast to coast, but this appeal was withheld in favor of the Red Cross campaign. In view of existing commitments the appeal can now be no longer delayed. The Council is fortunate in having a personnel of able and patriotic men and its President, Hon. Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell, a jurist of very high eminence, has been untiring in behalf of its aims throughout the eight years he has held that office.

### Tablet Erected To George Ham

On the 2nd October the bronze tablet, erected by the Canadian Women's Press Club to the memory of the late Colonel George Ham, formerly of the C. P. R., was unveiled in the Windsor Street station, Montreal, in the presence of a large gathering which included the late Colonel Ham's daughter, many officials of the C. P. R., and numerous friends of the deceased gentleman. Miss May S. Clendinning, of London, Ont., president of the Canadian Women's Press Club, unveiled the tablet which bears an excellent likeness of Colonel Ham, with a suitable inscription recording the esteem of the donors for their "founder and friend". Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the C. P. R., in accepting the tablet on behalf of the Company, paid a just and handsome tribute to the loveliness, kindness and loyalty of one whose name was a veritable household word for those attributes. The associations which cluster around the memory of George Ham, who never aspired to wealth or power, are further proof (if proof were needed) that a man's best claim to fame lies in a gracious nature and sterling character.

### Stamping Out Crime Of Violence

Judge Monet, of Montreal, made an announcement recently that should give pause to the thugs, bandits and other desperadoes, whose lawless violence has been all too conspicuous a feature in the life of the city lately. He notified the hold-up men and all whom it may concern that, for the future, he should sentence all persons found guilty before him of crimes of violence to the lash as well as to a term of imprisonment. He has imposed some fairly stiff terms of imprisonment on this type of miscreant lately, but has evidently come to the conclusion that this mode of punishment, in itself, is not a sufficient deterrent to the gangsters and such who do not scruple to aggravate their law-breaking by violence. Accordingly, the lash is to be their portion—or part of their portion—in future. And a good job, too.

Many years ago, the city of Liverpool, in England, was notorious for the frequency of the crimes of "garroting"—that being the name given to the rendering of the victim helpless, by means of strangulation, and then robbing him—that occurred there; and terms of imprisonment, however lengthy, proved hopelessly inadequate to check the menace. But Mr. Justice Day, a judge imbued with the belief that such crimes of brutality should be put down with a strong hand—and, incidentally, with a strong arm, went, in a fortunate hour for the city's reputation, to Liverpool as judge of assize. Every "garrotter" convicted before him was sentenced to be flogged with the "cat o' nine tails", as well as to a term of imprisonment. He used to sentence the "garrotter" to so many lashes with the "cat", when he commenced to serve his term, so many more when the term was half served, and so many more just before the expiration of the term, the third flogging being designed for the purpose (as the learned judge used grimly to observe) of giving the criminal something to show his friends, when he left jail, what they might expect if they were found guilty of a like offence. His method was completely justified by the success that attended it. With almost sensational rapidity, the practice of "garroting" became extinct in Liverpool, nor did it ever revive.

Liverpool is, of course, a dockyard city. So is Montreal, and, in centres of population with great docks, a certain lawless element, of a very menacing kind, is usually to be found. Moreover, the growth of Montreal's population—and a very cosmopolitan population it is in its less reputable quarters—has been very rapid. Of late, a very dangerous class of criminals—daring and desperate brutes in human form—has revealed itself. This class of scoundrel sticks at nothing. The rifling of stores, highway robbery—his crimes being nearly always accompanied by violence, and sometimes by murder—and so forth are his means of "earning a living". It is notorious that



such men of abandoned life, and of almost incredible and seemingly incurable depravity, are far too numerous in Montreal to-day. It will be surprising if the knowledge that, in future, the lash will form part of the punishment meted out to them does not result in a speedy and substantial reduction in their number.

Moreover, Judge Monet has further announced that "owing to the marked outbreak of daring and violent crimes in Montreal, it is the duty of the bench to take steps to ensure that outlaws shall have no chance of outwitting justice here". Accordingly, he will not grant bail, for the future, to a person brought before him charged with a crime of violence. Here, again, he has marked out a wise course. It is of little use to make the penalty for such a crime a stiff one if the accused is enabled by skipping his bail, to avoid suffering it. The miscreants who have been terrorizing Montreal of late belong to the criminal classes, properly so-called. To these, with their systematized organization, the problem of finding bail—and, if required, cash bail—presents small difficulty. The hardship of refusing bail to any person accused of this class of crime will probably be pleaded by lawyers for the defence in future cases. But this hardship is more apparent than real. As a matter of actual practice, a blameless citizen, going about his lawful occasions, is most unlikely to be charged with robbery with violence, or with a similar offence. On the other hand, it is essential that, if thugs and bandits *et hoc genus omne* are to have a limit set to their activities in Montreal, they should be afforded no opportunity, by jumping their bail, of evading their destined punishment.

### American Explorer's Venture

Commander Richard Byrd, who recently flew the Atlantic with passengers, will undertake the most hazardous flight that has ever been made by an airman when he will attempt to reach the South Pole by aeroplane. He has already crossed the North Pole by air, but the task he has now set out to accomplish entails even greater dangers and difficulties. For instance, he may find himself obliged to winter in the Antarctic in the event of being caught in the ice. But if all goes well, and as now planned, the flight will have been accomplished and the intrepid voyagers on their way back to civilization early in 1928. "If all goes well," these words are often on the lips of Byrd and his companions just now, for well they know, from all the data to hand, that usually all does not go well on that vast but little explored waste, which has been so vividly named "The Home of the Blizzard".

Two brave men have been in the South Pole by overland ways. Amundsen, after terrible hardships, came back; Scott, after he and his gallant companions had faced death a thousand times, found a grave amid the eternal ice and snows.

As with other South Polar expeditions, Byrd will make his permanent base on the shores of Ross Bay, a deep sea inlet into the Antarctic continent almost directly south of the southernmost point of New Zealand. Then further south, at a distance of considerably over seven hundred miles from the Pole itself, the advance base will be made. Provisions and all extra kit likely to be wanted for staying over a year will be unloaded at Ross Bay. Should the terrible Antarctic winter set in before he can accomplish his plan of flight to the South Pole Byrd realizes that he will be marooned in the ice until the Christmas of 1928 and the Antarctic mid-summer comes round again. Byrd and his companions will be far better equipped than ever was Scott. But for Byrd the air conditions of the Antarctic remain at present an unknown quantity. What he does know, however, is that Amundsen and Scott suffered unimaginable tortures from the intense cold. It is known that round the South Pole there is a high plateau that rises over 10,000 feet above sea level. There are parts of this huge tableland that are as high as 15,000 feet. Thus the airman-explorer will have to ascend to altitudes which are normally extremely cold elsewhere over the earth's surface, but must be vastly colder in the farthest Antarctic. So all possible means to make the clothing provide and retain warmth will be used, and, what is more important, it will be thoroughly tested during preliminary flights from Ross Bay.

Before making his great flight for the South Pole, Commander Byrd will probably take preliminary cache-laying trips. Gliding along on his plane's ski-runners over a smooth stretch of ice he will rise gently and then rapidly into the clearest air an airman has ever seen, and soar over what will seem to be a world of white without end save the little opening of Ross Bay where lies his ship. Somewhere below him in this white, strange world, he will know, he brave Captain Scott and his companions. The first aeroplane to fly across this unknown huge vastness of the earth's surface will be equipped with a powerful wireless and with kite aerials that can be flown high in the air to give greater power, so that in the event of a forced landing or other untoward event the fliers will be able at once to communicate with the companions left at the base camp at Ross Bay. They will have a spare aeroplane ready to send to Commander Byrd's rescue.



C. S. FOSBERRY, LL.D., F.R.C.O.  
Headmaster of Lower Canada College, Montreal, from a portrait by Lillias Torrance Newton, A.R.C.A., presented to the College by the Old Boys' Association of the institution.

## Looping around Canada's West by Hector Charlesworth

### ALONG THE ATHABASCA TO JASPER

FROM Edmonton onward in looping around the mountains the traveller is in constant contact with mighty rivers. One has spoken of the broad and romantic Saskatchewan whose brown waters flow past Edmonton and eastward by winding courses until they find an outlet in faraway Hudson's Bay. As one enters the Rockies, it gives one a thrill not merely to see the peaks, (rather gloomy and forbidding on the day of my journey) but to realize that the beautiful rushing river beside which the train is speeding is the mighty Athabasca, and that its troubled waters will find their goal in the Arctic ocean. I shall not attempt to give a catalogue of the rivers great and small which find their birth in the Rockies and subsidiary ranges, but they are many and beautiful. Increasing numbers of wealthy tourists are being drawn to central Alberta and British Columbia by the lure of Jasper Lodge and one native Californian lady remarked how rich Canadians were in the possession of lakes and rivers. California though a beautiful state has none to speak of. "It is worth travelling hundreds of miles just to look at a real lake or a real river," she said.

Jasper Lodge, the creation of Canadian National Railways, is unique in beauty both of conception and surroundings. The main structure is like a colossal hunter's lodge and it is surrounded by smaller lodges in similar style. The materials of construction are peeled logs of native woods and the ingenuity with which the architect utilized distorted and flamed timbers and twisted branches and roots for decorative effect is captivating. The great lounge after nightfall, with its vast fireplaces, and community of good-humored but tired people who have been at play in the slopes of the mountains during the day, is indeed a cheerful sight. Though the tourist season was waning when I was there the lodge and its auxiliary cottages were crowded with visitors from many cities and many lands. The structure faces a lovely little body of green water, Lake Beauport, and toward evening the bears come down to it to bathe and drink. The peaks visible from this vantage point are singularly fine. Across the way, deceptively near in appearance, are the group known as the Whistlers; and to the right as one faces out upon the lake, are the Pyramid peaks, angular but shapely, and exceptional because the vast rock masses are reddish in appearance, in contrast with the grey of other ranges. Snow had fallen on most of the peaks, and made white designs on the rocky faces, which, in combination with the green of the mountain trees, added to their charm.

For the first part of my stay moving clouds hung about the peaks so that one could sit for hours and watch ever changing vistas. The top of Signal Mountain and of Mount Edith Cavell, the glory of the Jasper region, were invisible. But on the night before my departure an enthralling golden sunset with an afterglow of "sun dogs" gave promise of fair weather, and sure enough when I awoke next morning all the peaks were clearly etched in the bright frosty air, and Mount Edith Cavell, its alabaster pinnacles tinged with gold, was a vision never to be forgotten. As I sat in the observation car and bade farewell to the great totem pole at Jasper station, Signal Mountain, easily identified among its many sister peaks by its chimney pot, maintained its place in the landscape for many miles.

I had great luck with Mount Robson also. I had been told a day previously that with the prevailing cloudy weather it was unlikely that I would get a good view of this monarch of all the Canadian Rockies. But when we reached the vantage point to see this mountain beyond the Great Divide at Yellowhead Pass, there was not a cloud in the sky, and the vast dome of eternal snow, nearly 13,000 ft. high, stood forth with every detail exquisitely clear. Hours later when I had thought we had seen the last of Jasper the mighty dome again appeared on the Eastern sky-line towering far above the green apexes of nearby mountains.

In the run from the entry to the mountains to Red Pass one gets a sense of the colossal waste which occurred during the riotous era of railroad construction before the great war. The Yellowhead Pass and the clear-way along the Athabasca tempted the promoters of both the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway, and lines of steel laid at vast expense parallel each other. The cost of these rival mountain sections helped to drive both lines into bankruptcy. At Red Pass the Canadian Northern turned southward to Vancouver, while the old Grand Trunk Pacific main line continued northwesterly to Prince Rupert. In amalgamating the two systems, the Canadian Nationals have created a great triangular tourist route, with angles at Red Pass, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and its base the Pacific coast, and much useless track has been abandoned for economy's sake.

### ON THE TRAIL OF MACKENZIE AND FRASER

There is a broad gap of hilly wooded country on the run from Red Pass to Prince Rupert, between the Rockies proper and the wide Coast range, and at certain points you are following the footsteps of the great explorers, Alexander Mackenzie and Simon Fraser. After passing Mt. Robson and the lesser peaks beyond, one strikes the upper waters of the Fraser River, and despite the fact that it is very far inland, lumbering on a large scale is in evidence. At Glacombe as we approached Prince George (formerly the old Northwest Company's post Fort George) I was shown what was said to be the largest sawmill in North America, though this may have been pardonable exaggeration. Great stands of Douglas fir, mighty cottonwood trees, unfamiliar to my eastern eyes, and magnificent cedars were to be seen on all sides. It was dusk when we pulled into Fort George, as I prefer to call it. Here the Nechaco River flows into the Fraser which turns southward and finds its outlet into the Gulf of Georgia near Vancouver. In the gathering darkness the colored porter pointed out a monument near the station which he said was that of "the first Caucasian who came to these parts". The Caucasian in question was Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to cross the North American continent, north of Mexico. He reached the Fraser River (or the Tacouche Tense as it was then called) from the North, via the Peace River Pass and reached the Pacific by an overland route on July 22, 1793. Fourteen years later Simon Fraser came by the same route and built

Fort George, later descending the river which now bears his name to its mouth.

Fort George is therefore a centre of immortal historical associations so far as Canada is concerned, and to the uninitiated it is a picturesque sawmill and railway town. I could not help recalling, that fifteen years ago SATURDAY NIGHT was bitterly denounced by "realitors" for criticising a town site boom there, when lots, many of them submerged by water, were unloaded on unwary Easterners at high prices. I looked in vain for evidences of the great city that it was predicted would spring up on the shores of Fraser Lake within a decade. The Fort George townsite fraud was but an outstanding instance of a game which was played in places.

### THE BULKLEY AND THE SKEENA

The sight-seer journeying to Prince Rupert should frame his schedule to witness by daylight the whole pageant of the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers. One travels first along the Bulkley to Hazelton where it flows into the mighty Skeena, along which the railway runs to the Pacific. The mountain scenery along the Bulkley is gloriously romantic; the vistas are wide, and though the peaks are not high in comparison with those of the interior, the scenery in the early morning has the quality one finds in the Highland landscapes of the Scottish painters. Near Beament one sees the old gold trail of 1898 when thousands of gold-seekers trekked northward over the snow through the mountains to the Klondike. On the sunny morning when I saw it, it seemed a leafy, alluring pathway, but in the winter of '98 it was the scene of many triumphs of human endurance.

The view of Hazelton where two rivers meet is unforgettable. I was told of an historical relic at Hazelton which uncovers a forgotten romance of enterprise in America. It is in the remains of a wire bridge made sixty years ago by the Siwash Indians, and the reader will ask where the Indians got the wire. Thereby hangs a tale. It will be recalled that the early experiments in connection with an Atlantic cable were a series of failures, covering a period of years. The elder James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York "Herald", assuming that failure was permanent, with characteristic enterprise, formed a syndicate to construct a short cable across Behring Straits to Siberia, in conjunction with telegraph lines connecting New York with Alaska and Kamchatka with Western Europe. Great masses of wire and other materials were taken to British Columbia and left at various points while the line was being laid out. The work had proceeded as far as Telegraph Creek on the Stikine River, north of the Skeena, when news reached the workers in the mountain wilderness that the Atlantic cable was a success, and that the whole costly project was to be abandoned. The construction parties turned about and went home leaving their wire behind, and after sixty years remnants of it are still to be found in Indian settlements.

Among the beauties of this trip is the wonderful Bulkley Gate, where the turbulent waters of the river force their way through a narrow and lofty canyon. An American tourist gazing on the Gate last summer said: "I'll bet the Canadian National Railways put that there." He seriously assumed that this mighty work of nature had been blasted for the delectation of tourists. The assumptions of travellers are curious. One New Zealand lady who was my fellow traveller, expressed disappointment with her journey. She had assumed that in going "across" the Rockies she would be conveyed over the peaks of the mountains instead of around them. She had anticipated something like an airplane voyage by rail.

The Skeena surprised me both by its beauty and the majestic width of its green waters. It is a great salmon canning and lumbering river, and at some points one runs beside walls of lustrous white granite. Here we are in the actual totem pole country. At one point I noted a deserted Indian village where the poles had been left standing, and the weather had stripped the lurid paint from them. One of the sights of the journey where the train stops for half an hour or so is Kit-wan-ga, an actual Indian village with the gay totem poles and curious enclosed wooden tombs of the Siwash. Most curious of all is a rudely carved monument to a wolf, reputed to have slain fifteen people before he was caught and slain. The Indians admired his prowess so much that they thought him entitled to a monument, with a rude axe-carved image of himself. Toward the great mouth of the river one saw a couple of sealions, which look like seals, but are beasts of prey who play havoc among the salmon, swimming in the sunlight.

### PRINCE RUPERT

Rain is a standing tradition of Prince Rupert, but I was in luck during my brief stay there, for this town of disappointed hopes was bathed in radiance, and the view of the harbor with the islands beyond was glorious. A great city was also predicted there, but it is to-day a town of 4,000 people, the home of a vast fish industry and cold storage plant, and is a calling point for steamers en route to Alaska and intermediate points. It was rather pathetic to see acres of fine terminals laid by the Grand Trunk Pacific, with grass growing between the rails. I was told that the hopes of Prince Rupert really went down when Charles M. Hays sank with the Titanic in 1911. Prince Rupert is four hundred miles nearer Japan and China than any other Canadian port. Hays who was a great operating executive, but rather a fantastic dreamer in the matter of transportation routes had an idea that by a line of mighty steamers he could take away the Oriental trade from Pacific coast ports farther south. When he was drowned these plans vanished.

I cannot help thinking that there was jobbery in connection with the selection of Prince Rupert as a terminal. Fort Simpson to the North has, it is said, a finer harbor and room for level expansion on land. The townsites of Prince Rupert is a cluster of rocks with streets and even individual stores and houses on different levels. But despite its topographical peculiarities and disappointments it is a cheerful place. The fall fair was in progress when I was there, and the cowboys and cowgirls from the Lillooet ranching country were in town "yipping-yipping" about on their cayuses as they used to in Calgary thirty years ago; while the Orientals and Indians who abound thereabout, gave a characteristic color to the community.

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Among the features of the town is a great grain elevator built by the Union government as a public enterprise. It is now under rental to the Western wheat pool for the nominal sum of \$100 per annum. This is good business because it encourages traffic over the Canadian National Railways and utilizes a property too valuable to be allowed to sink into ruin. Prince Rupert has other hopes too. It is the key to Anyox and Stewart, both active mining centres, and there was much talk of recent silver discoveries. Some day it may become an outlet for the great potential resources of the Peace River country which are on everybody's lips in British Columbia just now. From the standpoint of spectacle, the town is fascinating; and to sit in the moonlight on a steamer deck in its harbor with the great hills all around, and watch the lights dotting the irregular eminences of the town, is to dwell for awhile in a scene of enchantment.

### Told Prince of Grandfather's Visit

(Edmonton Bulletin)

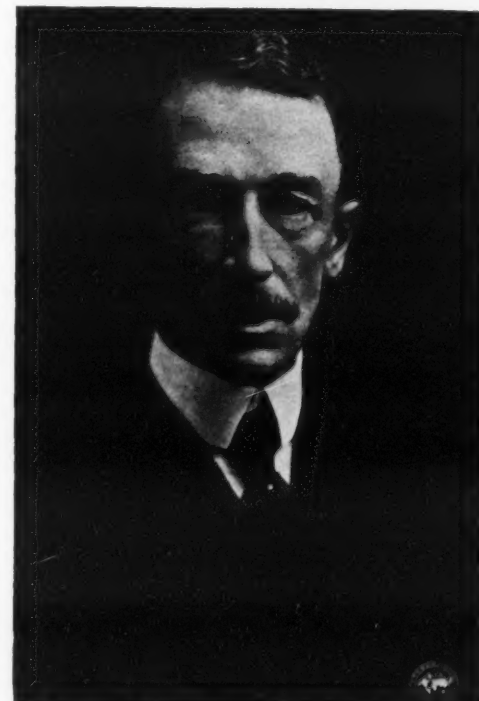
OF THE many interesting incidents connected with the recent visit to Edmonton of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, none gave the Prince of Wales more evident pleasure than the presentation to him of Postmaster Fred H. Smith.

Only one man in Edmonton, besides Mr. Smith, himself, knew of an event of years gone by that would interest the prince. That man was John Blue, secretary of the Board of Trade, who saw that Mr. Smith was presented to His Royal Highness.

When the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, made his memorable tour of Canada in 1860, he visited Cobourg, Ont., where he was the guest over night of the late Hon. Sidney Smith, K. C., then postmaster general, and father of Edmonton's present postmaster.

Mr. Blue, knowing of H.R.H.'s love for his grandfather, arranged for Mr. Smith to be on the platform at the legislative buildings and he was amongst the first to be presented to His Royal Highness. The prince evinced a keen interest in his grandfather's stay at Cobourg and asked for particulars.

H.R.H. was deeply interested in Mr. Smith's recital of the facts of his grandfather's visit to Cobourg, and regretted he had not more time to hear further details.



HON. LOUIS A. TASCHEREAU

Prime Minister of Quebec, who made an impressive address at the Centenary Celebrations of the University of Toronto.

—Photo by International Press





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"The Paper Worth While"

HECTOR CHARLES WORTH, EDITOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED  
CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS  
TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL - 10 Cathcart Street  
WINNIPEG - 304 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.  
NEW YORK - Room 506, 509 Fifth Avenue  
CHICAGO - Hartford Bldg., 8 South Dearborn  
LONDON - 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

MILLER MCKNIGHT, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, \$4.00.  
Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, \$7.00. Single Copies 10 cts. All other countries \$10.00.  
Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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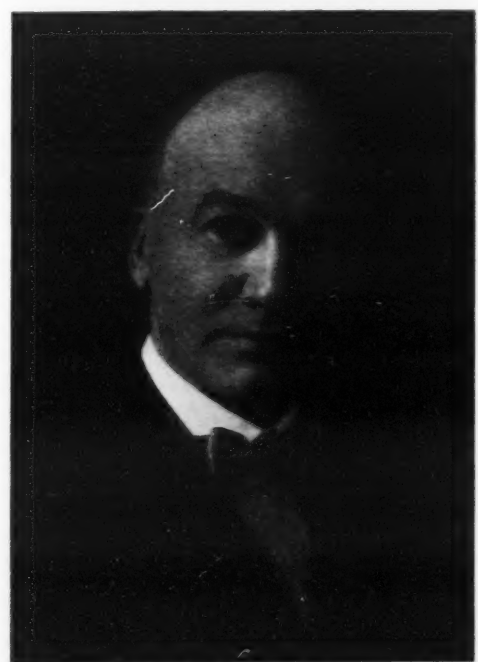
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PRICE 10c. A COPY \$4.00 A YEAR  
Volume 42, No. 48. Whole No. 1805

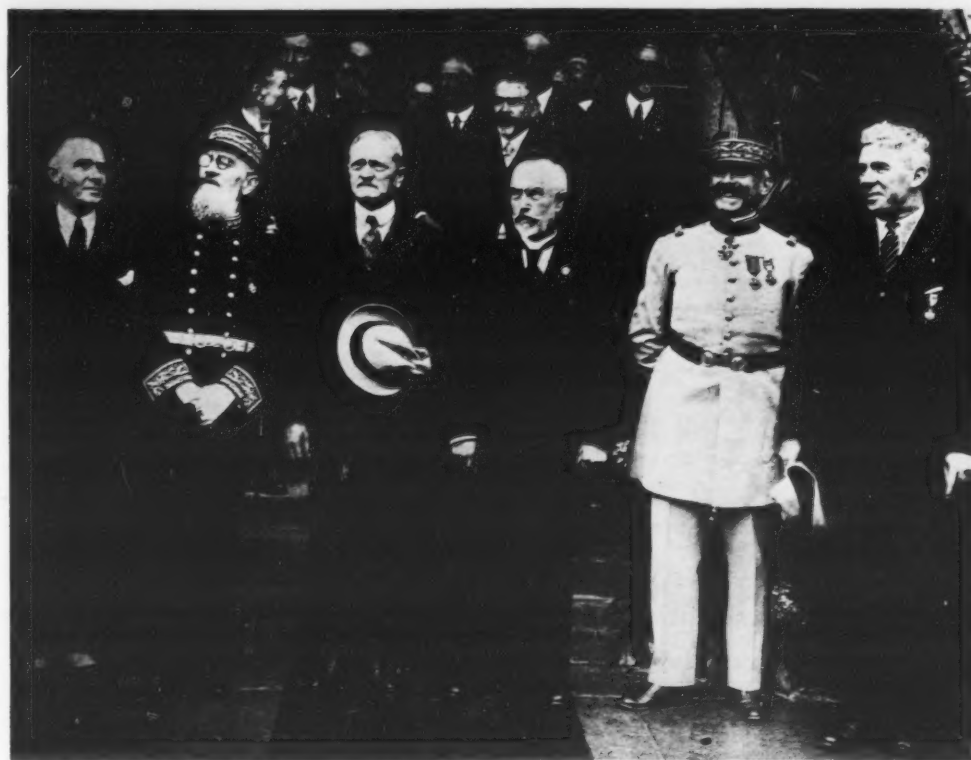
To Conduct Ben Franklin's Newspaper

IT IS not generally known that the author of the Montreal "Gazette's" being was the first great master of the art of propaganda, Benjamin Franklin, who during the American Revolution went to Montreal with Charles Carroll of Carrollton and other continental leaders to secure the alliance of French Canada in war against Great Britain. Franklin was a man who overlooked nothing and brought to Canada presses and paper for the purpose of establishing an anti-British journal in the French language to promote the cause he had at heart. First published in French, later in French and English and finally in English the Montreal "Gazette" is one of the most historical of Canadian newspapers, and despite its unique origin has for many decades been the recognized voice of pro-British conservatism in its province.

The change in ownership of the Toronto "Mail and Empire" led to its retirement of the well-known journalist, John Scott from the post of managing editor of the "Gazette" to become Managing Director of the Toronto publication. To the chair held by Mr. Scott there has succeeded John Alexander McNeill, one of the ablest men on the Canadian press. Mr. McNeill has literally grown up in the newspaper business. He celebrated his fiftieth birthday on December 10th last and was born in 1876 at Angus a village in Mining township, Simcoe County, Ontario, the eldest son of Alexander McNeill, now of Barrie. At the age of eleven he entered the composing room of the Barrie Gazette as a printer's devil and learned the craft of a compositor while still in his teens. As a mere boy in the early nineties he was a type-setter on the staff of the "Empire" newspaper, Toronto, then official organ of the Conservative party. All the while, however, he was educating himself in order to fulfill his ambition to become a writer and in January, 1900, got his chance as a reporter on the London "Advertiser". His work as a dramatic reviewer attracted attention, and in January, 1903, he was engaged by the late Walter J. Wilkinson as dramatic critic and general reporter on the staff of the Toronto "Mail and Empire". From 1906 to 1910 he had charge of the evening edition of that newspaper, subsequently abandoned. On the organization of Canadian Press, Ltd., in 1911 he became its first night correspondent at Toronto, and in January, 1913, joined the staff of the Montreal "Gazette" as dramatic reviewer and reporter. While continuing his work in the latter capacity he rose successively through various desk positions to the news editorship, and in 1922 became one of its editorial writers, a distinguished preference on a newspaper which has a long and fine tradition in that field. In December, 1925, he became assistant managing editor under Mr. Scott and his recent appointment as the latter's successor, was at once recognized as the



NEW EDITOR OF MONTREAL GAZETTE  
John Alexander McNeill, who has been appointed to the above post is one of the ablest and most widely known of Canadian newspaper men.



AMERICAN LEGION IN FRANCE  
Sixteen great steamships carried the Legionnaires to Europe. The picture shows General Pershing and Commander Savage, U.S.N., after their landing at Cherbourg, where they were officially received.

logical choice. Mr. McNeill has travelled in all parts of Canada on news missions and knows his native country and its public men well. He is also one of the most gifted and versatile writers on the Canadian press, and a distinguished member of the Montreal literary fraternity.  
H. C.

The Wheat Farmer's Economics  
By H. Frank Lawrence, Red Deer

WRITING as a farmer not only to the farmers, but with an eye to the general public, I am very much astonished at the recently expressed opinion on the farmers' effort to bring about more remunerative prices for their grain. More than one criticism I notice attributed "dear bread to the Farmers' greed".

Mr. Baldwin's address at Calgary was chiefly directed to the farming community and judging from the expression of opinion which has followed it the attitude of many of the public towards those who are engaged in agriculture is narrow and wrong.

Farming is a business, or if you will a trade, and its main object should be not only to produce but to sell at a profit. It must be kept in mind that the wheat pool whatever its aspirations were, it cannot fix price—but it can work for all that can be got. That is the common and legitimate endeavor of every merchant and manufacturer throughout the world.

The farmer is making his attempt to keep pace with the procession and it is a narrow outlook which would deny the farming community its right "to get up and ride with the rest of them."

To arbitrarily fix a price on wheat would in my opinion be an immoral proceeding. Some may ask what is the difference in organizing to obtain higher prices or fixing a higher price—there is a great difference. In organizing to gain a fair profit you are not overruling the beneficent law of supply and demand, that great corrective which never fails. I am well aware that the early promoters of the wheat pool professed to ignore that law. They traded on the credulity of the farmer, for the law of supply and demand is a fixed law and one that is dangerous to trifle with.

I am a strong advocate of the farmer doing his own thinking and leaning less on others whom he has to pay for doing his thinking for him. The five years hard and fast agreement to market with one firm was an extravagant suggestion paid for at an extravagant price, it has a tendency to blunt personal initiative.

As another great grain company coming into permanent existence the wheat pool should be welcomed, competition gives service not only to those who sell but also to those who buy, and no greater error can be indulged in than any false conception that the trade of agriculture can be profitably conducted on any other than the common principles of commerce.

The producer on the land like the merchant in his warehouse is entitled to all the possible profit he can come by without violence and fraud. The trade of the farmer is subject to great risks and losses; there is in this connection another point to be remembered, how few are those who know exactly what their crops have cost them. The manufacturer knows to a cent and without such knowledge—he would very soon fail. The farmer too falls in a great many cases through his total disregard of the cost of the machinery he is using, which is roughly used and takes very little care of while the outgoings and incomings of the farm find their brief record on the stable or granary wall, a handy ledger and day book when a spike or stump of lead pencil is available.

It is noticeable how frequently the farmer who has failed in the conduct of his trade, aspires to become a politician, and is able to force himself upon the community to represent them in parliament. What a winnowing of chaff there would be if evidence of good farming was called for before a man could be considered eligible to represent a constituency, failure and insolvency would then become a bar to all such parasites of the public purse. I am calling a spade a spade, and it is worth dwelling on.

It is interesting to anticipate the time when the catch phrase, "Wheat Pool having served a purpose will be dispensed with, and there will be in its stead the recognition of another great grain company. It is that in fact today and is entitled to be regarded as a legitimate adventure of the Western Farmers. Any suggestion such as I have already alluded to that "the Farmer is increasing the cost of bread" is, I think, an unworthy and superficial suggestion. The wheat pool is subject to any competition which exists and should it ever increase in volume to an extent that would kill competition, it will then have developed into a monopoly which would ring its own death knell.

Can it be possible that for such end the Western Farmers have signed away their liberty for five years? That should be an incredible suggestion to men who were the freest and are the hardest working men on earth.

The Passing Show

Judging from the interest the Americans are evidencing in Henry Ford's new car, you'd almost think it was a new drink he was bringing out.

HEAD-LINES

The Conservative party cannot be said to suffer from lack of talent. Look at all the leaders the newspapers have been giving it.

It's unwise to give a man too much rope. He might go into the clear business.

IN THE SMOKING-CAR

First Commercial Traveller: "What's the purpose of that axe in the glass-case up there?"  
Second C. T.: "That's in case someone wants to open a window."

The child is father to the man. And the modern child seems to be setting its parents a very poor example.

A Canadian poet claims in effect that after poets arrive at the age of thirty-five they should be kept by the Government. And some people would be ready to name the kind of institution.

The world should be a happier place when the same care that is devoted to bringing about purity of stock on the farms is exercised with regard to human and oil stock.

And Winnipeg seemed a logical place for the Conservative party to set to and separate the wheat from the chaff.

The strange part about nude paintings is that no complaint ever comes from the clothing manufacturers.

One is almost led to suspect that Mussolini got his early training as a janitor.

Those who claim that the world is not yet normal evidently overlook the attempted revolution in Mexico.

Psychology has explained everything except psychology.

What we will be most interested to see is whether Henry Ford has devised a car that can be parked in a four-foot square.

And if that is done, then let the inventors get busy and contrive a tire that won't show chalk-marks.

Mayor Walker of New York when recently in Paris stated that although he did not know a word of French he was able to grasp the full significance of their speech. "Anyone who has an ear for music can understand French," he said. Which, to the delighted Parisians must have made English, for the moment, sound like even sweeter music.

The trouble with winter is that it leaves the golfer at a loss how to put in his Sundays.

The man who gets up at seven o'clock on Sunday mornings in the summer to go around the links is the same man who has to be pulled out of bed fifteen minutes before church time in the winter.

Still, prohibition has had this good effect in the United States. It has made the Americans revere their past.

And of the chiropodist it may be said that he undoubtedly knows his bunions.

The tunnel across the English Channel, so long projected, has been abandoned. And we thought that no one would ever take this channel swimming seriously.

Scientists claim that if they can ever break up the atoms they can get energy that will run the world. Considering the fact that the electrons are said to be in a state of continual dance, the scientists might try playing them a jazz tune.

Hal Frank



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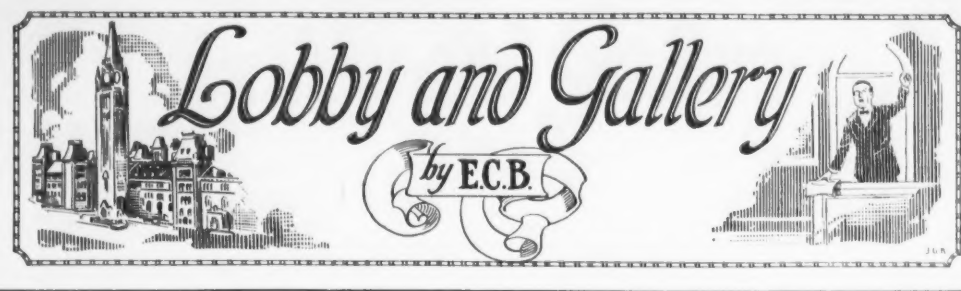
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LEGISLATION probably will be introduced in parliament next session for the regulation and control of unnecessary and dangerous flying. The Canadian Air Board gave attention to the matter following the loss of the London, Ontario, aeroplane in a trans-Atlantic venture and it is understood that it has proposed to Colonel Ralston, Minister of Defence, the desirability of restrictive legislation to prevent the needless loss of life in future. Colonel Ralston is not one to discourage enthusiasm in aviation, but he has sensible ideas as to how that can best be promoted. His flying clubs' scheme promises to do much to enlist the interest of the public in the possibilities of air transportation. This scheme was evolved when the aviation authorities of the government service realized that very little more need be done in the way of developing flying in the hinterlands of the country for forest protection and emergency transportation services. It is now felt that the primary stage of aviation in Canada has been successfully passed and that the time has arrived for extension. Transportation and mail services between the large centres of population are envisioned for the near future, but the government does not propose to step out in advance of public opinion in the matter. Flying operations in the North Country over a period of years have demonstrated the practicability and comparative safety of aerial transportation, but as yet there is no particular demand for the inauguration of larger services in more settled districts. The aviation authorities believe there would be a demand if the public were more familiar with the progress that has been made and the safety with which commercial flying operations can now be conducted. It is with a view to educating the public that the flying clubs' scheme has been evolved. The government is encouraging the formation of such clubs throughout the country by offering to supply each club with two aeroplanes. It is spending about a half million dollars on the purchase of machines for the purpose. Such clubs in Great Britain and elsewhere have helped greatly to stimulate interest in flying and to bring the public to a realization that transportation by air is relatively safe. It is believed that the clubs which will be organized under Colonel Ralston's plan will serve the same purpose in Canada. The idea is that an aroused public interest in aviation and a familiarity with its possibilities will create a demand for the inauguration of commercial services. A few years hence, it is believed by the authorities, regular transportation and mail services will be in operation across the country.

THE apprehension which has developed regarding the immigration situation, discussed in these columns two weeks ago, inspired an Ottawa newspaper to make open reference to rumors that have been in circulation for some time of the presence of a large sized Ethiopian in the immigration woodpile. These rumors are to the effect that as pointed out in SATURDAY NIGHT last August, a flourishing business is going on in the bootlegging of immigrants into the country, and that the business has the assistance of an alleged friend of the government. The immigration regulations of the statutes, it is said, are flouted for the securing of the entry of immigrants from European countries who would not be allowed in if they approached the ports of entry in the regular way. It is said that fortunes are being made in the business. How these operations can be conducted without the knowledge of the immigration department and of the government itself is hard to understand. It is impossible, however, to verify the stories that are in circulation, and no official notice has been taken of the statements made by the Ottawa newspaper. Possibly the matter will be brought up in parliament next session, although the rumors have been floating about for a couple of years and opposition critics of the government must have had knowledge of them. Immigrants smuggled into the country in the manner suggested are likely to be much more undesirable as citizens than questionable entrants from Southern European countries who honestly pass the entrance tests. In connection with the inspection of prospective immigrants, the department has just arranged for the stationing of a large staff of Canadian medical doctors at European ports of departure, and people proposing to come to Canada to settle who are physically unfit will be turned back on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Forke, the Minister of Immigration, has arranged for a meeting with representatives of the Synod of the Church of England at Winnipeg early this month when the proposals advanced by the Synod at its meeting in Kingston a few days ago will be discussed.

IT IS as well perhaps that the immigration authorities are providing new employment for Canadian doctors, since the apple growers of the country are planning to do them out of much of their ordinary employment. Taking a leaf from the book of the citrus fruit growers of the United States, the Canadian apple producers have organized for a campaign for instructing the people in the virtues of the apple as a health food. The public is very susceptible to suggestion as to the foods it should consume, as the California orange growers have discovered to their great profit. Recently a lecturer toured Western Canada preaching of the merits of oranges in promoting health, and in his wake followed an unprecedented demand for the fruit. The Canadian apple growers propose to engage in a similar educational effort, and to continue it for several years. If all that is claimed about the health-giving qualities of the fruit is true, a lean season should follow for the physicians.

POLITICIANS trained in the orthodox school are somewhat puzzled by the strange case of Mr. Drury of Crown Hill, Ontario. It is a common thing for politicians in this and in other countries to move from one party to another; sometimes a man takes a temporary stand against the party to which he nominally belongs on an important issue. But Mr. Drury's present attitude is unique. He campaigned against the Progressive party and for the Liberals in the North Huron by-election, where no issue was involved, and immediately afterwards issued a statement to the effect that he was still a Progressive and not a Liberal. In recent years Mr. Drury has not disguised his affection for the Liberal party, and it has been suggested from time to time that he might be called to the Cabinet at Ottawa, so it caused no surprise that he

should have exerted himself for the election of the Liberal candidate in the North Huron by-election, but his assertion that he remains a Progressive is naturally regarded as astonishing. However, the psychology of the former U. F. O. premier of Ontario is not now considered to be of great consequence. With the wane of the Farmers' political movement in his province, he has ceased to be of particular value to Mr. Mackenzie King, and his chance of being a federal Minister has faded. His claim to fame seems due to rest on his rather dubious administration of the public affairs of Ontario.

THE Advisory Tariff Board is finding plenty of work, and Finance Minister Robb should have a large volume of advice from it to guide him in the preparation of his next budget. About the most interesting case recently before it was that of the application of the tobacco manufacturers for a reduction in the excessive excise tax on cigarettes. The tobacco men made out a strong case, showing that the smuggling of cigarettes into Canada was due mainly to the heavy excise tax which keeps prices in Canada about double those in the United States. A few years ago Hon. W. S. Fielding was persuaded that there was a rich source of revenue in the cigarette smokers of the Dominion, and he imposed a tax far higher than that levied against any other commodity. The results were rather disappointing, the smuggling business developing on a large scale and a large percentage of cigarette smokers turning to the practice of "rolling their own". It is quite likely that the next budget will provide a substantial measure of relief. It is said also that the Rowell customs commission will advise the government to cut in half the present import duty on liquors with a view to discouraging smuggling in that commodity. Some of those who have been called before the commission in various parts of the country have urged that the customs revenue on liquor imports would be increased by a reduction in the duty, which is now ten dollars a gallon. For its October sittings the Tariff Board will have before it conflicting applications regarding the duties on sugar and corn and cane syrups. Sugar and syrup manufacturers of Western Ontario and British Columbia are urging an increase in the tariffs, while western consumers are demanding a downward revision.

THE Interprovincial Conference having been definitely called for November 3 proximo, it will be attended by representatives of the various provinces either to present special claims and grievances or to discuss questions which have arisen from time to time in Parliament, the latter probably including old age pensions, rural credits, reform of the Senate, powers of taxation in respect of income, and the water powers of the St. Lawrence, upon all of which it has been held that the provinces affected thereby should be consulted. The agenda prepared by the Dominion Government has not yet been published, although it is understood that it has assumed formidable proportions. What the Maritime Provinces as a whole want in addition to the rather generous treatment received last session is not quite clear. Prince Edward Island, however, has certain grievances not covered by the Duncan report. British Columbia has a whole sheaf of troubles wrapped up in its programme, as announced by Premier MacLean—"better terms" (an old issue in that province) in financial relations on account of local physical difficulties created by a mountainous condition, freight rates, the respective fields of direct and indirect taxation; a readjustment of the responsibilities of the various government units respecting health, transportation, education and what not; and, lastly, but by no means least, the return of lands in the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block—something like 14,500,000 acres—conveyed many years ago to the Dominion in connection with the construction of the C. P. R. and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island. The last-named is already being investigated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, of the Court of Appeal, Saskatchewan, who as a special commissioner, recently heard the B. C. case at Victoria, and is shortly to hear the Dominion reply at Ottawa. The Hon. Mr. MacLean, as the "new broom" in Liberal politics out on the Coast, is evidently endeavoring to go the late John Oliver, who specialized in freight rates, several points better. However, the British Columbia press is somewhat skeptical as to the success of MacLean's ambitious programme for the Ottawa conference. The Vancouver "Province", the leading coast paper, condemns it as an incumbrance on the conference. However, the multiplicity of claims advanced by the various provinces may serve a useful purpose. Some of them undoubtedly demand settlement, and it is being urged that a special tribunal should be appointed to study all of them with a view to arriving at something of a final nature in the relations of the provinces to the Dominion.

### Relort

(From "The New Yorker")

FASCINATED always by the sight of a worm about to turn, we paused the other afternoon to watch a meek little gentleman who was using one of the telephone booths in the Plaza. He stood there a long time, obviously having slipped the operator's mind. Seated at her station in the centre of the booths she was busily engaged in pushing in plugs, pulling them out, reciting numbers, making change for patrons and declaring at intervals, "The liyen is bizeh." Such an example of organized efficiency was she that the meek gentleman pabably lacked determination enough to recall himself to her attention. We had about given up hope that he would take his own part when she caught sight of him over the switchboard.

"Are you waiting for a number?" she demanded. "Oh no, ma'am," said the little man, "I just stepped in here to develop a picture."

### A Diplomat's Tragic Error

A REMARKABLE piece of secret history has been revealed by Admiral Mark Kerr, Admiral Kerr's revelation is contained in a book of reminiscences, "Land, Sea and Air." The story of the Majuba Hill expedition has hitherto been within the knowledge of only a handful of people. It concerns the ill-fated attempt of General

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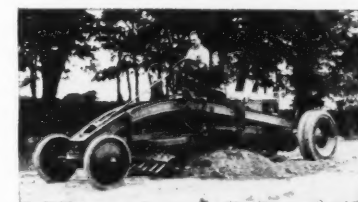


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CANADA



Sir George Colley to occupy and hold the hill on February 27th, 1881. Out of his small force of 600 about 200 were killed and wounded. Colley himself was shot through the head. Part of his force included a naval brigade detachment, and it is in this connection that Admiral Kerr's story is given point. He was at that time a midshipman and was on a voyage with a flying squadron in South American waters. When at Monte Video the officers attended a brilliant ball given on January 8th, 1881, by the British Minister. The diplomat who represented her Britannic Majesty in Uruguay had fallen deeply in love with a very pretty countrywoman. At the moment when the British representative was summing up his courage to propose to her during the dance a telegram was brought to him. He put it into his pocket, deferring

the deciphering of it until his fate was decided for good or ill. In the joy of the reply that he received the telegram was forgotten and it lay snugly in the pocket of his full dress coat until discovered there next day by his valet when he was brushing the clothes. The cable contained the orders directing the squadron to proceed to St. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, at once, and to prepare to land 1,000 men and eight field guns for the assistance of the expedition under Sir George Colley. The message was sent down at once to the port, but the squadron had sailed. There was no wireless in those days, and a little gunboat sent in chase was obliged to return because of the great gale. The squadron eventually arrived at St. Simon's Bay too late to join in the Majuba expedition which proved so disastrous to British arms.



## Good Clothes

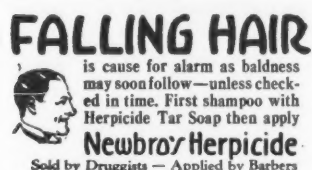
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## The Lost Legion A Memory of War Days at Valcartier Camp By Beaver Mapleson

THE Romans had their lost legion, and many a romantic story is told of military units of other nationality cut off without a trace, or simply disappeared behind a cloud of mystery, but we know more or less what happened to our own Canadian Lost Legion. The story comes from my friend Jimmie who was on the staff of Camp Valcartier in 1916 when it happened. I tell it as he told it, as nearly as I can remember.

No doubt there are few Canadians who have even heard that we have had a lost legion in our country; but it is a solemn fact, and its disappearance gave some anxious moments to quite a number of "brass-hats", particularly the Accountant-General and the Judge Advocate General, not to mention the General commanding the Camp. The battalion may be called the Empty-Umps, though anyone who is curious might penetrate that disguise by a little judicious digging in the graveyard of the military records at Ottawa. They were French-Canadian, with a French-Canadian Colonel, and their reputation was not exactly that of the best battalion ever raised in the Province of Quebec. Rather more than up to strength, their "parade-state" was in a constant condition of flux, and quite unsatisfactory in more ways than one. Most of the men had enlisted in a fit of sentimental self-sacrifice, regarded themselves as already to all intents and purposes dead, and were therefore surprised each morning when they found themselves opening their eyes once more upon the familiar scenery of this earth. They seemed also to hold the firm conviction that on enlistment they had surrendered every human right, and that for life and death they were at the whimsical disposal of even the humblest non-commissioned officers. Of course, they had never heard of K. R. and O., and apparently no one ever mentioned that handy volume to them while they were in the battalion. The officers, perhaps, had heard of it, but, if they had, apparently they had entered a solemn pact to ignore its existence. For, it seems they had some peculiar practices in that unit, practices which bear a strong resemblance to the methods of Sir John Falstaff as recruiting officer, and requiring the use of a Shakespeare to do them literary justice. For instance, it was said that when eventually the men discovered that the privates of other battalions managed to obtain leave of absence, and plucked up courage to ask for some themselves, they were granted leave at a definite tariff. This did not surprise them; they even thought it generous, and when they lined up on pay-day, right willingly did they hand over the considerable deductions from their monthly pittance of forty-five dollars.

It was said, too, that an insidious tariff for the minor offences was gradually evolved. This meant that more than one officer of the unit was in the plot. The men never questioned these arrangements. They had expected nothing better. They had expected even worse than this of army life, for most of them knew the conditions under which their forefathers had served in the French army during the Seven Years War, when, year after year, they had not only served most gallantly in the field for much less than no reward, but had been thoroughly and systematically robbed as well. They had always heard the worst of all armies, had been most reluctant to get into this one, but, now that they were in it, were inclined to regard every kind of treatment they received which was better than torture as a gift of grace. Of course, this mental attitude was not conducive to esprit de corps nor yet to conspicuous smartness on parade. Hence the poor opinion which the Staff had formed of them.

Everything ran smoothly and merrily (for the officers) for some time. At length, however, rumors began to fly, suspicions were awakened in the unsuspecting and harassed minds of far-away Ottawa. "Brass-hats" of varying importance and varying breadths of gold braid began to drop in casually, and went away again with serious and puzzled expressions on their genial faces.

Whether or not it was coincidence or malevolence or disciplinary design, about this time an order for embarkation reached the Colonel. But the destination of the unit mentioned in his orders was not England. It was Bermuda. A western Ontario regiment had relieved the Royal Canadian Regiment there, just as the Royal Canadian Regiment had relieved an English one before. Now the Ontario unit was to be sent on to England, and the Empty-Umps were to take their place.

THE Colonel did not like his orders. It may have been that he suspected some trap for himself, or he may have been afraid that the sharp eyes of the hardened regular officers of the Staff in Bermuda, with their more ample leisure, might be quicker to detect irregularities than those of the overworked staff at Valcartier. In any case, he determined not to go.

Before issuing last-leave passes to his men, he staged a little bit of drama. In the dusk of the cool summer evening he had the whole battalion drawn up on the battalion parade-ground. Then he took his stand in front of the platform of the little open chapel, such as is provided for each battalion area in Valcartier. He had ordered a row of lanterns set along the edge of that low platform, and the light from these threw up his form in silhouette. Striking a Napoleonic attitude, his right hand in the left breast of his tunic, he strutted back and forth delivering an impassioned address which went something after this manner:

"Men of the Empty-Ump Battalion. You know me. It is I who have recruited you. It is I who have enticed you from your comfortable homes to lead a rough, hard soldier's life; I who took you from the bosom of your families, from the embraces of your lovely wives, from the clinging arms of your darling children to follow the hazardous path of duty in the very face of the cannon. I am your father, who knows you all and loves you. I am your natural leader, and you are bound by all your duty to follow me, as I am bound to guide you. I am your protector, your friend, and it is I who am responsible for you.

"And why did I call you from your sweet and pleasant homes to this life of toil, hardship, peril, terror, suffering and death? Do you know why? I will tell you why. I called you out that you might fight valiantly for your country against a danger which threatens from afar, and that you might offer your lives as a willing sacrifice in the defence of that wonderful, fair France, mother of heroes, your mother and mine, whence our glorious fathers drew their life-blood, their language and their faith. You were to have offered yourselves for the salvation of that matchless land, and to have found there in that sacred soil your deathless graves, forever to be remembered and forever to be hallowed by each succeeding generation to the last trumpet of the Judgment Day.

"That is why I called you from your life of safety

and of pleasure. But now I have been told that you shall never be allowed to fight, to suffer and to die gloriously in France. A more horrible fate is yours. You have been ordered to go elsewhere. You have been ordered to Bermuda. You have never heard of Bermuda. You do not know what Bermuda is. I will tell you. Bermuda is a land far out in the middle of the ocean, a land of pestilence and death, a land of torrid heat and blazing suns, tree-less and without shelter, a land where fever and loathsome sicknesses stalk continually, a land where Europeans, where white men cannot live. This is the awful island which you are being sent to garrison. Its shores are strewn with bleaching bones of unsuspecting, foolish men, whose skeletons provide a ghastly warning that is usually too late. An unjust, a corrupt Administration has designated you for this inhuman fate. And why? Why should this cruel Government send you thus uselessly to your doom? Why rather than to your glorious graves in France? I will tell you. It is at me, me your colonel, me your father, that they are striking this cowardly blow. It is me of whom they are jealous. It is me they wish to ruin. But I have seen through their plot. I will not let them do it. I will protect you. They shall never harm you.

"Listen, my children. When I have finished speaking, your officers will bid you line up before your company orderly-rooms. Each one of you who desires a pass for leave of absence shall have it free and without charge. You shall have opportunity to leave this camp and to proceed forthwith to your own homes. And, mark me, my children, if you do not return, if you never come back here, this battalion will spend no money looking for you."

He finished. The troops were lined up and provided with passes as fast as it was humanly possible. At first they marched out by platoons, their officers leading. More than one platoon marched right past Headquarters Mess on the hill and gave "Eyes Right!" to the General sitting there smoking on the verandah his after-dinner cigar with the A. A. G., the G. S. O., and other officers. They marched down to the station, piled arms and waited for the evening train. It was not long in coming, for the time was chosen well. On the station platform in Quebec they piled arms and then evaporated, nor have they since been condensed again.

Other platoons marched all across the plateau, past the ranges, to the Camp gate on the Lorette road. Here the officer in charge explained smoothly that this detachment was on night manoeuvres at the order of the General Staff Officer. If there was no mention of it in the instructions for the guard or in the orders of the day, of course there must have been some oversight, some incompetent work somewhere. The officer commanding the guard was puzzled, but, fearing that he had forgotten, overlooked or misunderstood something, and would be reprimanded by the Staff if he made a fuss, was weak enough to allow the detachment to pass. The last that has ever been seen of those men was as they tramped into the gloom down the road to Indian Lorette till they merged with the night.

OTHER platoons, whose officers dared not take such risks with guards, marched up the plateau, straight to the ranges, across these and up the steep, wooded sides of Mount Roby. For aught anyone official knows they are still climbing those tangled mountain slopes.

After a platoon or so had passed Headquarters Mess bound for the station, the General woke up with a start. He turned to the General Staff Officer.

"What's all this movement of troops, G.S.O.?" he queried. "What have you on tonight?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the puzzled G. S. O. "There's nothing on tonight, as far as I'm aware."

"I thought it might be some of your night manoeuvres, or your training schemes."

"There's no training scheme tonight, I'm sure."

The General turned to the Assistant Adjutant General.

"What do you know about it, A. A. G.?"

"Nothing, sir, I have given no orders."

The General was thoroughly alarmed. He addressed the other officers.

"Any of you gentlemen know what this is all about?"

There was silence. The General rose hastily. To the G. S. O. and the A. A. G. he said,

"You had better investigate."

To the other officers,

"Off with you quickly and find out."

Then was there hurrying and scurrying in anxious excitement. After the junior officers had run themselves breathless between Headquarters and the Station, and the telephone lines to the battalions had grown hot with furious enquiry, when someone in authority had at last arrived at the lines of the Empty-Umps, he found but little of the battalion left. It took some time to call out under arms the nearest battalion to throw a triple guard about the Empty-Ump Battalion area. By that time there could scarcely have been a company there.

The Colonel was court-martialled upon something like seventeen charges. He was convicted on a sufficient number of these, cashiered, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary at Bordeaux on the Island of Montreal. There he served about two months before he was released upon instructions from high authority. He departed southward.

The story stands as it was told. If there is aught in it of imaginative heightening due to Jimmie's artistic and creative instinct perhaps it is an advantage, for we could do with an extra legend or two in "this Canada of ours".

## An October Sapphic

By Muriel Bruce

SOFTLY, silently flame the colors of autumn.

Gold and orange and red like a winter sunrise,

Yesterday's green transformed by a muted magic,

To aureate beauty.

Love that is late perchance will touch with his fingers

Hearts athirst and hungry with want of loving,

Will, as leaves from the grave caress of October,

They kindle with rapture.

## Where Ignorance Is Bliss

(Montreal Star)

AMUSEMENT was provided by a party of American school teachers on vacation this week when they were passing through Montreal aboard one of the lake vessels.

One of them remarked that the party was bound over the Great Lakes for a trip, and that they were choosing this route so that they could get a real view of the Canadian Rockies. She was also fully convinced that the Great Lakes was U. S. territory, and that Canadian ships were forced to pay dues to the United States Government for the privilege of using the inland waters.

One passenger, a Montreal man, who was within earshot, startled her by remarking that it was no wonder that some of the younger tourists from the Southern States thought that the people of Canada were still living in log huts, and hunting their food in the bush, when their school teachers had such weird ideas.



## Your Children — and the Years to Come

### Jack Intends

If Dad can finance it, Jack intends to go to college next year. He's a sixteen-year-old, keen on sports, intensely alive, interested in everything that goes on . . . man-size in all but years.

Every year he's learning new buying habits—stepping-up his spending power. It means that Dad will have to do some figuring to give the boy his start.

### Edna Hopes

As soon as Dad can manage it, Edna hopes to begin that special training course. She's going out more—wears evening dress—has to have more clothes. More than ever, each dollar counts . . . must be well spent.

So Mother plans and saves to keep expenditure within bounds. Her son and daughter have earned the right to be well-equipped to face life's battles, so that they may have every chance of success.

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**Rosa Ponselle—"The Vagabond King"—The Four  
 Marx Brothers—A Theatre for Pirandello**

**Rosa Ponselle  
 Opens Musical  
 Season**

The Toronto musical season was opened at Massey Hall on October 5th with a concert by the famous dramatic soprano, Rosa Ponselle. It was her second appearance in this city and the growing favor in which she is held was evidenced by an almost capacity audience, a welcome contrast to the comparatively meagre assemblage which greeted her first coming last season. As Miss Ponselle is one of the youngest of the greater singers of to-day, it is pretty obvious that she will enjoy many capacity audiences here in future. Her almost unlimited resources in the matter of voice, akin to those of Caruso, and the radiant charm of her personality make her vocalism a joy to those who delight in the sheer ecstasy of song. Her capacity to produce at all times a glorious volume of rich, dulcet, unforced tone is quite phenomenal, and she has the intensity of the Latin temperament, so that her rendering of Italian arias especially has a spontaneous and thrilling appeal. Remarkable as the fullness, evenness, and sweetness of her intonation, is the range of her voice. She has noble alto tones, and reaches high, bright notes with ease and smoothness of utterance. One of her captivating qualities on the platform is the sheer enjoyment she herself seems to take in singing.

Her programme, though for the most part familiar, was one calculated to display the wealth of her vocal attainments. Her first aria, chosen especially to display the richness of her lower notes and dramatic coloration was the famous aria "Suicidio" from the last act of Ponchielli's "Gioconda," when the heroine, distraught with grief and jealousy, resolves to slay herself. It was sung with entrancingly poignant effect. I think it is generally admitted that Miss Ponselle is the best contemporary exponent of the role of Leonora in "Il Trovatore," known to the public of this continent at least. When she sings it in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, the Italian coterie in the upper galleries literally goes wild with enthusiasm. One could not ask for a finer example of bravura singing, uniting ease, power and emotional appeal than her rendering last week of the Cavatina which Leonora sings on her first appearance. At the close of the concert Miss Ponselle added another of her triumphs of the operatic stage; her touching and impassioned rendering of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Supreme as she is in these typical examples of Italian opera Miss Ponselle has of late years become a most accomplished exponent of forms of song, demanding delicacy and finesse. For instance, her light, graceful touch in "The Blue Bird," by Decrus, was enchanting. In "Amarilla," by Caccini, and a Pastoral by Veracini, both typical examples of the tender, graceful, eighteenth century mode, her legato style was finished and her vocalization lovely. One of her most important numbers was Wagner's "Traume," and while her rendering did not possess the authority of a Lilli Lehmann, it was a pleasure to hear it rendered by a singer to whom the demands it makes for great resource furnish no problem. Another fine achievement which illustrated her versatility was the impassioned interpretation of Grieg's "Invocation to Eros." There is a fine vein of sincere sentiment in Miss Ponselle's singing especially apparent in her rendering of two lullabies, one by Sadler and the other an Italian folk song. She also revealed the color and flexibility of her voice in that unique song, "The Wind"; and a number that would have delighted the concert goers of the mid-nineteenth century when skilled vocalism was the sine qua non of all concert performance, was her revival of the once famous "Swiss Echo Song" dear to our grandmothers.

Miss Ponselle had the assistance of a capital accompanist in Stuart Ross, who also rendered several solos with taste, facility, and distinguished expression.

**Villon As  
 An Operatic  
 Hero**

When in the autumn of 1901 Edward H. Southern produced for the first time Justin Huntley McCarthy's romantic drama, "If I Were King," it was recognized that he had found something far superior in literary and imaginative quality to the average of the many "costume" plays then running in London and New York at that time. The permanence of the play as a contribution to the theatre has been amply demonstrated in the quarter of a century that has since elapsed, and only three years ago there were requests that Mr. Southern revive it. Instead he decided to release it for transference to a musical setting by the eminent composer, Rudolph Friml. The result was "The Vagabond King," first presented at New York two years ago, a work which has proven so great a success that it is only this season that the smaller cities of America are getting a glimpse of it. As a musical achievement it is Friml's most serious attempt in the operatic form, although he years ago composed some works for the violinist Kubelik, to whom he was at one time accompanist, which were of a very distinguished order. His score for "The Vagabond King" is in fact so good that in future days it



**QUEENIE SMITH**  
 Who appears in "Hit the Deck," Vincent Youmans' musical comedy success at the Princess Theatre next week.

will possibly take its place in grand opera repertoire, for in addition to the beauty of its music the work has a libretto more fascinating and gripping than the average romantic opera can boast. In its present manifestation it is also a most lovely and appealing spectacle, which has established the place as a producing manager of Russell Janney, previously almost unknown to theatrical chroniclers.

One reason for the vogue of the original work by the young Irish dramatist, McCarthy, was the perennial interest which the poetry and personality of Francois Villon has possessed for the English speaking public ever since Dante Gabriel Rossetti made his beautiful translation of one of his love ballads, with the immortal refrain "Where Are the Snows of Yesteryear?" Villon also fascinated another man of genius, Robert Louis Stevenson, who in his celebrated essay on the medieval singer and vagabond, and in his tale "A Lodging for a Night" made the name of Villon famous to millions previously unacquainted with it. Swinburne contributed to the movement not only by his glowing translations but by his Ode to the memory of the poet, with its haunting line "Villon, our mad, sad, glad, bad brother's name." McCarthy in his fantasy "If I Were King" undoubtedly carried Villon to heights of which he was incapable, for there is no reason to suppose that he would ever have made a great patriot-ruler, given the opportunity—but that does not alter the fact that the dramatist devised an enchanting romance. He also introduced another figure who has fascinated novelists and dramatists ever since Sir Walter Scott wrote "Quentin Durward," the sinister, crafty, superstitious but able King Louis, the Eleventh of France. The libretto based on McCarthy's drama is by W. H. Post, with some very tasteful lyrics by the American poet, Brian Hooker, whose translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is the best yet written. Between them they have preserved as much of the original in letter and spirit as was possible in the operatic form, though it has been necessary to condense the intricate which results in the death in saving Villon of Huguette, a famous courtesan of old Paris.

"The Vagabond King" has more interest and suspense than any popular musical production of recent years, and Friml's music is continuously vital, stimulating and charming. It pulsates with fire and sentiment, befitting the story. In color and movement the stage spectacle is magnificent and was devised by a Russian, Richard Boleslawsky, who had an able co-adjudant in James Reynolds, whose opulent sense of color was recently revealed in the stage pictures of Fred Stone's production "Crisis Cross." The richness, dignity, and imaginative handling of color tones make the stage pictures which abound in "The Vagabond King" impressive in a superlative degree. The local presentation is also unusually good in an orchestral and choral sense. The chorus trained by Anton Heindl, and conducted by August

Kleinbeck, sings with a verve and beauty of expression quite unusual in travelling companies, and the cast is an excellent one. One heard the original presentation at the New York Casino two seasons ago and the present one is in every sense as good—in fact some of the changes in the cast are for the better. Edward Nell, Jr., who plays Villon, is a tall, graceful, impassioned actor, with a singing voice of very fine quality and rare distinction of style. Mr. Nell, who is a newcomer on the stage, was indeed a real find. The cast also includes the renowned actor, H. Cooper Cliffe, a descendant of the Kembles, whose beauty of diction is unsurpassed on the stage of to-day and whose impersonation of Louis the Eleventh is a masterpiece. His wife, Alice Belmont Cliffe, descendant of another famous British theatrical family, gives rich humor to a minor part. The role of Katherine de Vaucelles is sung by Carolyn Thomson, possessor of a singularly pure and appealing soprano voice, and unusual personal beauty. Myra Peache, who plays Huguette, is a handsome emotional actress but her singing voice was clouded at the opening performance, perhaps owing to a cold. Two or three minor members of the cast seemed afflicted that way. In contrast to the serious roles, that of Tabarde, a clownish friend of Villon's, is much better played by Will H. Philbrick than it was in the original production. Mr. Philbrick, who is an old Winter Garden comedian, with irresistibly funny legs and spontaneous, unctuous humor, fits surprisingly well into a wholly different type of entertainment. Altogether "The Vagabond King" is in a class by itself among present "musical shows."

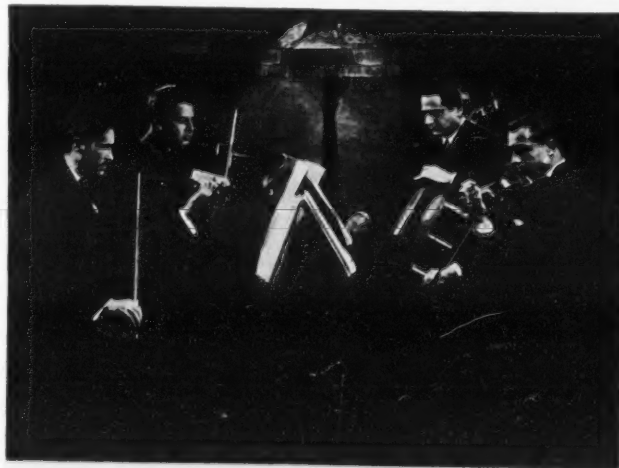
**Heinz Charbonnet**  
**The Marx  
 Brothers  
 Are Back**

They say that nature works by check and counter-check and whenever she begins to contrive, she takes care in her infinite wisdom to provide an antidote. Consider, for example, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse; and then make a space on the Four Marx Brothers, those doctored adversaries of misery and woe. Really, the scientists have put up a very plausible case.

This inimitable, and one might add, imperial quartet brings "The Cocoanuts" to the Princess Theatre this week after a lengthy run in New York and Chicago. The show is described as a musical comedy; but it soon reveals its true colors as a revue, and for once it is unjust to complain. Whatever its label, "The Cocoanuts" has enough Marx to send it to the top of the class. George S. Kaufman, who wrote the book, set the scene in Florida; presented the impoverished Coconut Grove Hotel; sounded the note of over real estate; introduced frustrated young love and a couple of jewel thieves, and then retired gracefully in favor of Groucho, Harpo, Chico and Zeppo. Groucho took over the hotel, Zeppo the hotel register, while Harpo and Chico, bed and in as guests who having heard that there was a boom in Florida had come down because they were a couple of "booms" themselves. And the show was on.

It is probably now time to mention the Marx Brothers. Once the joy of vaudeville, they have for the past three or four years been ministering to spiritual uplift of Broadway. Indeed, it seemed as if Broadway would never let them go, and very good reasons they put up, too. For Groucho and Harpo, particularly, are a team of fun-makers that is irresistible. Groucho is the loquacious one, and his wise-cracks and puns, for which anyone else would be shot, are rib-splitting, while in delicious contrast is Harpo, "Silent Sam," who though he utters never a word can say the most hilarious things with his face. And on the occasion when there begins to drop from his person knives, spoons, watches and jewellery that belong to other people, the highbrows are forced to leave the theatre while the proletarian delivers itself to uncontrolled mirth.

This was not the only epic event. There was the trick piano playing by Chico, which always brings down the house; the harpistry of Harpo; the fine and colorful specialty of the well-known team, Antonio and Catherine



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Casino, as well as the performance by their Porto Rico String orchestra; the appealing "blues" of the diminutive Lovey Sisters, and it might be added, the operatic travesty by the entire company entitled, "The Tale of A Shirt." And even that is not the whole story, but this review is getting too enthusiastic.

"The Cocanuts" had a large chorus which gave body to the show, and while it was quite satisfactory considering the other attractions, the long run of the revue seemed to have restrained its ardor a little. Roy Strom and Olga Elser appeared as the young lovers and sang attractively the two outstanding songs of the show, "A Little Bungalow" and "Why Do You Want to Know Why?" Irving Berlin, by the way, has written better music in his time.

Hal Frank

"The Bride"  
Is Genuinely  
Funny

Much laughter is in store for theatre-goers who see the New Empire Company at the Empire Theatre this week in "The Bride."

Three-act crook-comedy by Stuart Oliver and George Middleton. Ingredients of the plot are two wealthy, fussy bachelor-innocents, a bride fleeing the altar and seeking asylum, crooks and detectives mixed in a seemingly inextricable confusion until the last Act smooths out the situation and makes evident which is which. What happens is not exactly what one would expect to happen to you and me, and if you and I were detectives or crooks I don't think we would do the business just as it is being done on the stage at the Empire Theatre. But then if we did it just right the whole thing would be deadly serious and deadly dull; and it is just as well to forget the inherent probabilities of some of the situations and just laugh at their inherent absurdities. For though a detective or a crook would have to strain his imagination to think of himself acting as the playwrights make these detectives and crooks do each would have to admit that the fun and the incidents are always in character even when technically unprofessional. Arthur Allard and Robert Leslie provided in their portrayal of the bachelor brothers, Mortimer and Wilson Travers, excellent human pegs for the action and the fun to revolve around. Edith Tallaferra as Marie Duquene, the fleeing bride, was the disturbing element which turned the finicky lives of the bachelors into a subject for innocent merriment. Frank E. Camp as Inspector Gilson made things lively while he was on the stage, and small but necessary parts were well done by Stanley King as Officer O'Brien, John Gordon as Isaac Walton Polham and by Ellen Crowe as Miss Sandross. Rosemary Hilton as Miss Henrietta Travers gave a merry and distinctive atmosphere to the Travers household on her frequent visits, and House Baker Jameson was always in character as "James" almost to the end when—but that would be telling.

W. J. J.

"Crime" Is  
Lively And  
Well Played

Many people don't like plays dealing with gangsters and the "underworld" of crime. Those that don't, as well as those that do, should see "Crime," by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, as presented by the Malcolm Fassett Players at the Victoria Theatre this week. It has a quite plausible plot, plenty of action, and is as full of thrills as an egg of meat. It is the kind of play that requires not only good acting but especially careful preparation to make it successful, and both these requirements have been supplied by the Malcolm Fassett Players to a degree that constitutes a rather surprising achievement for a stock company. The plot deals with the adventures of a youth of twenty and his eighteen-year-old sweetheart, who are roped in by a gang of criminals and used by them in perpetrating a daring daylight robbery in which murder occurs. The manner of carrying out the robbery is most realistically shown; indeed, a note in the programme states that the scene is a faithful reproduction of an actual occurrence that took place on Broadway some time ago, in which the robbery was successfully pulled off by a gang of crooks who made a clean get-away. The leading part is that of Eugene Fenmore, the "gentleman crook" leader of the gang, which is played by Malcolm Fassett in remarkably able style. In fact, it would be difficult to suggest an actor whose talents are better suited to the part. Sam Godfrey gives an entirely convincing representation of Rocky Morshy, a particularly villainous member of the gang, who commits an unnecessary murder during his robbery and himself meets with retribution at the hand of his leader, Margaret Doty and William Carey are entirely satisfying as the youthful lovers who get into the toils of the gangsters, while Eugene Welsey and Helen Gilmore also contribute largely to the success of the presentation. All the other members of the cast play their parts well. "Crime," in short, is a play that is well worth seeing, and the Malcolm Fassett Players are to be congratulated on the excellence of their presentation.

P. M. R.

National  
Prose Theatre  
For Italy

The Little Theatre Movement can congratulate itself on having made a new convert in the form of Mussolini, who has granted government support to a National Prose Theatre supervised by that most subtle of all modern dramatists, Luigi Pirandello. By November 1 the project should be inaugurated, but, as the happy director points out, certain difficulties must be overcome. The chief difficulty—and it is one that other directors have to contend with—is to find an audience, says "The Living Age." Italy boasts no great metropolis capable of supporting a repertory theatre that would perform only a few plays perfectly. But since his country does contain several large cities, Pirandello plans to organize a huge ensemble that will perform simultaneously in Rome, Turin, and Milan. As soon as one city gets tired of the repertory it



LILLIAN GISH  
In the title role of "Annie Laurie", the film feature at the Uptown beginning Saturday.

is saddled with, the troupe leaves town and one of the other troupes appears with a new group of plays. This sounds expensive and would seem to entail supporting three National Prose Theatres instead of one, but as long as *Il Duce* pays the bills it should be plain sailing.

Pirandello announces that he will put on Italian classical drama, some Pirandello, a few modern Italian plays, a little Pirandello, a d'Annunzio or two, if that temperamental author chooses to submit one of his masterpieces, and an occasional Pirandello to vary the monotony. Already five of his own plays are in preparation, and the plot of one of them, which he has revealed to the public, should whet the appetite of the most jaded playgoer.

*La Nuova Colonia*, as the piece is called, deals with the history of a small island populated only by convicts and threatened with destruction through an earthquake. The convicts are set free, having been purified by their primitive life, but when they return to civilization some of them are so disgusted by the hollowness of it all that they decide to return to their earthly paradise, come what may. Twenty men and one woman, who, to put it mildly, is no better than she should be, resume their former life and at once a new light shines from their eyes. The professional lady turns Madonna and surrenders only to one (See Also Page 10)



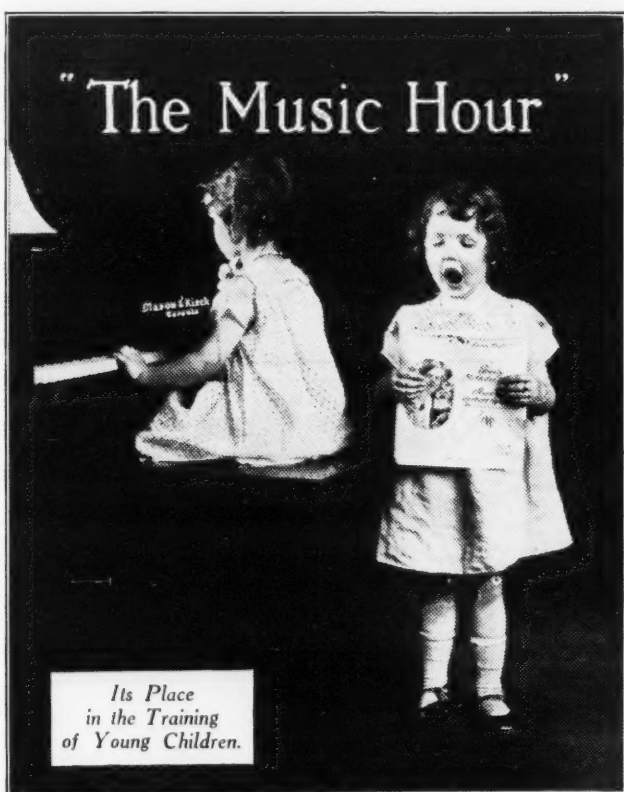
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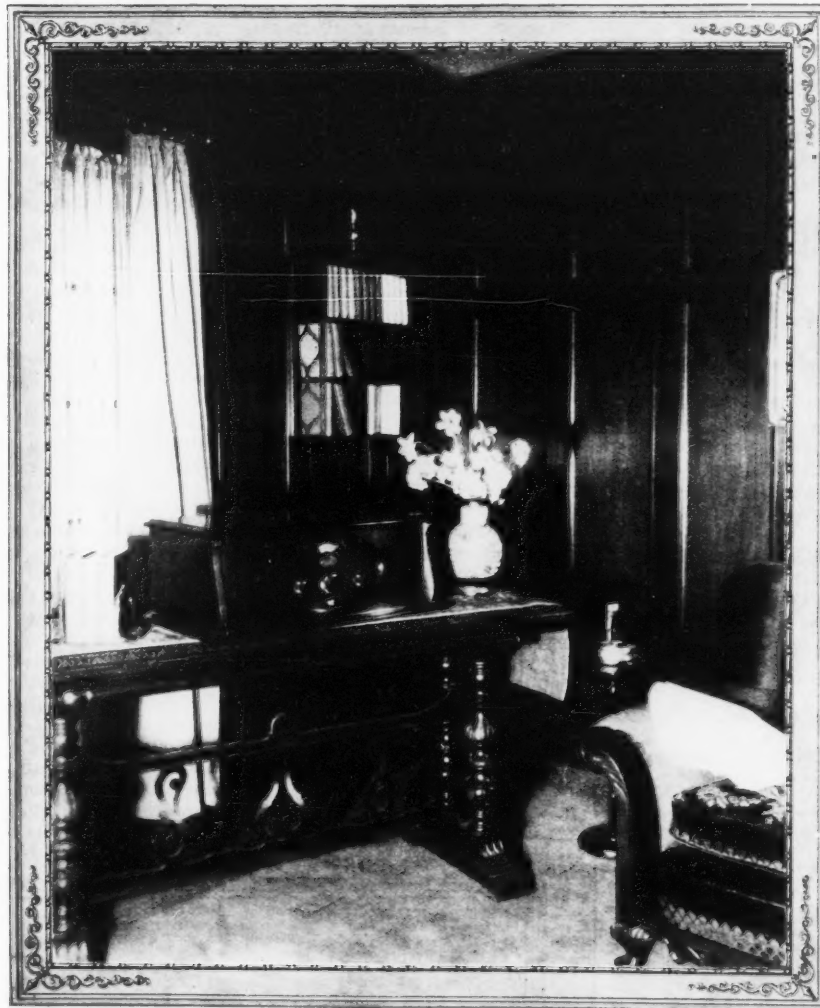
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Discursive, mellow, and not without a quiet, leisurely charm, the book meanders, very like a dear old man I once knew who was a canon. The discourses are not particularly profound, being something like an eclectic composite of all the sermons ever written in comfortable studies, and read in the impressive semigloom of stone churches; intellectually it never gets beyond a gentle paraphrase of the Sermon on the Mount. Yet, because the book reminds me of the old canon, I think of it as reflecting purely, not the doctrines of the Church of England, but its tone and spirit at their sweetest and loveliest.

#### The Most Dictionary for the Money

"The Large-Type Concise English Dictionary" by Charles Annandale; Blackie, Toronto; 888 pages; \$2.50 in cloth, \$3.75 in Roxburgh, and \$4.75 in half leather.

LIVING under the curse of an inability to spell, I live with dictionaries as my most constant companions. Except when in transit, I am never more than ten feet from one, and in any of my customary places for sitting down not more than four feet. And I wear these books out as most people do their telephone directories. Consequently I know something about them. The kind I know best is the medium-sized book. The words I need to look up are "of" and "but," which are in all dictionaries; and I am too lazy to lift a twenty-pound reference work fifty times a day when hoisting two or four pounds of knowledge is a sufficient expenditure of force to get the desired result. Mr. Annandale's book is, I guess, about the four pound article. "Chambers's Twentieth Century" and the "Standard Imperial"—on both of which I lean heavily—run to about two pounds.

These personalities are meant to emphasize my familiarity with a type of dictionary that scholars would never consult in their etymological researches, but that every prudent man will keep in his study at home as well as on his stenographer's desk at the office. They are the unpretentious, handy guides that do the real work of the world in their line. Observation leads me to believe that the average person will really use a dictionary of this size, but that if he has invested in the more cumbersome sort he will not consult it once a month—perhaps not once a year.

Among these medium-sized dictionaries, Mr. Annandale's is a little bigger than ordinary. It contains, however, over 50,000 words, besides the usual lists of foreign phrases, forms of ceremonial address, and so on. There are also special vocabularies for radio, and an index of leading characters in fiction, that are not usually found. All this has been got in by economy of type arrangement without reduction of type size, and a conciseness in the definitions amounting to parsimony of language. There is no need to say anything about its reliability because it is, in substance, a reprint in larger type of the "Concise English Dictionary," which has long enjoyed a high standing.

As an example of this economy, "Eutaxy" is merely explained as "Good or established order," and "Suprafoliar" as "Growing on a leaf." But there is no stinting in case of genuine need: it takes the learned author 213 words to tell us what "Foot" is, while he is unable to state the meaning of "Fly" under 272 words.

As to binding, I recommend the Roxburgh at \$3.75. Leather looks nice, when new; but it is a fallacy that it is the best wearing binding for books, and, on the other hand, the ordinary cloth at \$2.50, while quite strong, is going to be under exceptional strain owing to the weight of the insides.

William Arthur Ruesch

#### A Literary Marshmallow

"Alma" by Margaret Fuller; Morrow-Irwin, Toronto; 275 pages; \$2. Reviewed by Miller Stewart.

TO THIS reviewer "Alma" comes as the solution of a perplexing annual literary problem. Each year as Christmas approaches the question of a book for grandmother becomes a pressing obligation.

The capricious old lady will have none of sex, violence or mystery. She demands "sweetness and light"—and none of your searchlights—diffused candle glow is the thing. "Alma" exactly fills this bill.

As a literary production "Alma" is neither important nor noteworthy. It is well written and carefully constructed, but the impression remains that none but a congenital nitwit could possess the innocence, simplicity and naivete of Alma. The book deals with the search for happiness of a Danish domestic whose ideal of happiness is a husband. In her relentless pursuit of this useful piece of furniture she proposes to seven men and succeeds in knocking off two in rapid succession.

As a characterization, "Alma" completely lacks the throb and go of life. Her great passion is for unselfish service and her mania for matrimony is merely an attempt to get someone to serve. Why a character so free from fleshly passion would not be perfectly

satisfied to remain in service and content herself with pampering her employer's children is beyond comprehension. Miss Fuller would do well to read Flaubert's "Un Coeur Simple" before she embarks on another such character study.

"Alma" may be classed as a literary marshmallow, light and sweet, but decidedly not of the stuff that meals are made.

#### When Evangelists Sin

"Fancy Lady" by Homer Croy; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 396 pages; \$2. Reviewed by J. L. Charlesworth.

ONCE upon a time there was a female evangelist who discovered that the conversion of sinners was an insufficient satisfaction for her emotional nature. If you didn't follow her story in last year's newspapers or read Sinclair Lewis's summary of it you now have the opportunity of learning what Homer Croy imagines her to be.

Zella Boone, heroine of the novel, is thirty-six years old and is "a cheerful, helpful, light-hearted, eager person." At the opening of the story, she possesses an eighteen-year-old son and a good-for-nothing husband. The former, Banner Boone, (Mr. Croy's choice of names shows a praiseworthy determination to avoid libel suits) she sends to college at great personal sacrifice.

To be near her son, Zella moves to the college town, where she secures a position in a radio station. Thence she broadcasts sermons and builds up an aerial reputation among the farmers of the Middle Western States. On Banner's graduation she returns to her home town and follows up her success by building a church entirely by sub-



ALFRED E. SMITH  
Woodcut by Wilfred Jones from "Alfred E. Smith" by Henry F. Pringle (Macy-Masius, \$3.50). Mr. Smith is Governor of the State of New York, and a possible Presidential candidate in 1928.

scriptions solicited over the radio. In the meantime Banner's fundamentalist faith has been undermined by his introduction to science. His sophomoric arguments against religion fulfill the dual purpose of unconvincing his mother and padding the book to the extent of some fifty pages. As a climax, Zella startles the congregation assembled for the dedication of her church by announcing that she no longer believes in God.

When she shortly afterwards becomes the mistress of the town's

leading citizen, Judge Strawbridge, public opinion becomes inflamed. A mob storms the judge's house and runs her out of town. However, she bravely returns, her inconvenient husband is conveniently killed and she marries the judge. One presumes that they live happily ever after.

While there can be no particular objection to novelists using newspapers as their sources for plots, it is seldom that they achieve anything of great value when they do so. Mr. Croy is no exception to this rule. The incidents which gave him the idea for his novel became intolerably dull after a few weeks of headlines. The novel is even duller.

#### The Marriage Problem

"Barberry Bush" by Kathleen Norris; Doubleday, Page-Gundy, Toronto; 336 pages; \$2. Reviewed by S. Liam Dunne.

MRS. NORRIS has something to say regarding marital relations, but the medium chosen by her for the purpose has been a very unsatisfactory one. The message itself, on investigation, seems to be rather unconvincingly delivered, and it is scattered, a word here and a word there, through a maze of dull passages. Briefly, it insists that any two people who are about to marry should be absolutely sure that their regard for each other is something more than youthful companionship. There is also the suspicion of a moral tacked to the end of the story, which, perhaps, had better be left for the reader to find for himself.

The beautiful Barbara Atherton marries the handsome Barry Du Spain, an improvident, lazy young poet of Spanish-Irish descent. Du Spain is (Continued on Page 12)



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## MUSIC &amp; DRAMA

of her companions, whom the others at once hail as their leader. To him she bears a child, but in the meanwhile jealousy has entered the breast of one of the subjects, who returns to civilization and persuades a throng of fishermen—the kind that bring their dence on the island Eden. These crude additions to the colony inject bourgeois conceptions of private property into the previously happy community, but the women prove more upsetting still, for the Madonna, whose prestige depended solely on the fact that she was the only woman on hand, is dethroned, and her consort with her. The new leader, whose wealth gains him his position, offers to adopt the Madonna's child, having none of his own. She refuses, and as he attempts to wrest the little one from her arms the ground between them is cleft asunder and the island sinks into the sea, leaving only the woman standing on a solitary rock, pressing her baby to her breast. The mother, as Pirandello himself pointed out, symbolizes maternal strength drawing all its force from the earth, and the entire play is described as "a modern myth."

San Carlo Grand Opera Changes Hands

Fortune Gallo, who has owned and directed the San Carlo Grand Opera Company throughout the seventeen years of its existence, has transferred his entire interest in that organization to his nephew, Aurelio Gallo. This transfer will leave the elder Gallo free to devote all of his time to his new theatre in 54th Street, west of Broadway, and to New York productions. While he no longer retains any financial interest in the San Carlo organization, he will continue friendly assistance in bookings, etc.

Aurelio Gallo, who has been the business manager of this company for many years, will be the impresario from now on.

The San Carlo Company will enter upon its eighteenth annual tour September 26th. The New York autumn season will be eliminated this year on account of the new Gallo Theatre not being finished in time, but the company will return to the metropolis late in the season for a spring engagement instead.

The San Carlo roster on tour this year includes Myrna Sharlow, until recently one of the leading sopranos of the Chicago Civic Opera; Clara Jacobo, dramatic soprano, who toured with this organization most successfully during the past two seasons; Maddalena Elba, a coloratura soprano new to this country, coming from Italy; Ethel Fox, one of the younger sopranos of the Metropolitan Opera list; Hizi Koyke, Japanese soprano, specially engaged for appearances in "Madam Butterfly"; Caroline Andrews, American coloratura soprano; Coe Glade, the young American contralto who made her New York debut with this company a year ago; Bernice Schalk, Beatrice Altieri and Frances Morosini, mezzo-sopranos; Franco Tafuro, a favorite tenor of the last two tours of this aggregation; Giuseppe Barotti, a new lyric tenor from leading opera houses in Italy and South America; Francesco Curci, tenor; Mario Valle, Edward Albano and Giuseppe Interrante, baritones; Andrea Mongelli and Natale Cervi, basses; Carlo Peroni, conductor; Ben Altieri, stage director; and others.

## Note and Comment

J. CAMPBELL McINNES is leaving for New York next week to renew his work as director of English Lyric diction to the American Opera Company, and also to open a private studio there.

The Company has guarantees for performances which will carry them through the present season. They are to be heard in New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, and perhaps Toronto. Many of the Company are Canadians, and two further scholarships have just been awarded to Canadian singers by the Eastman School of Music, where the American Opera Company was founded four years ago. He has made arrangements to keep his studio on here and to continue his direction of the songsters at Hart House, and of the Music Maker Singers, who are engaged for concerts in



RUTH RAMON  
 With "Wine, Women and Song" at the Gayety next week.

Ontario and in New York state, as well as their first concert in Massey Hall during the present season.

JOHN GALSWORTHY has announced in London that he has completed another of the Forsyte Saga, "The End of a Forsyte," which will first appear serially in a magazine, and later, of course, will be published in book form. It appears, however, that as a dramatist, Galsworthy has written "Inie" to his career. When "Escape" was presented in London, the author stated that this drama was his "swan song" to the stage. "Escape" ran for a season in London, where it aroused considerable discussion, which even burst forth into aggressive arguments during the actual performance of the play in the theatre. Winthrop Ames will produce the piece in New York in October, with Leslie Howard in the leading character, supported by an entirely English cast.

WINTHROP AMES will present John Galsworthy's last play, "Escape," in the Booth Theatre in New York on Wednesday night, October 26, with Leslie Howard in the chief role and a cast including Frieda Inescort, Henrietta Goodwin, Lily Kerry, Renee Macready, Viva Tattersall, Ruth Vivian, Lois Heatherley, Cyrena Smith, Geraldine Koepel, Lawrence Hanray, Austin Trevor, Edgar A. Kent, Alan Trotter, A. B. Ineson, J. P. Wilson and F. Cecil Butler. Maude T. Howell will be the stage manager. "Escape" is announced by Galsworthy as his last contribution to the theatre. In



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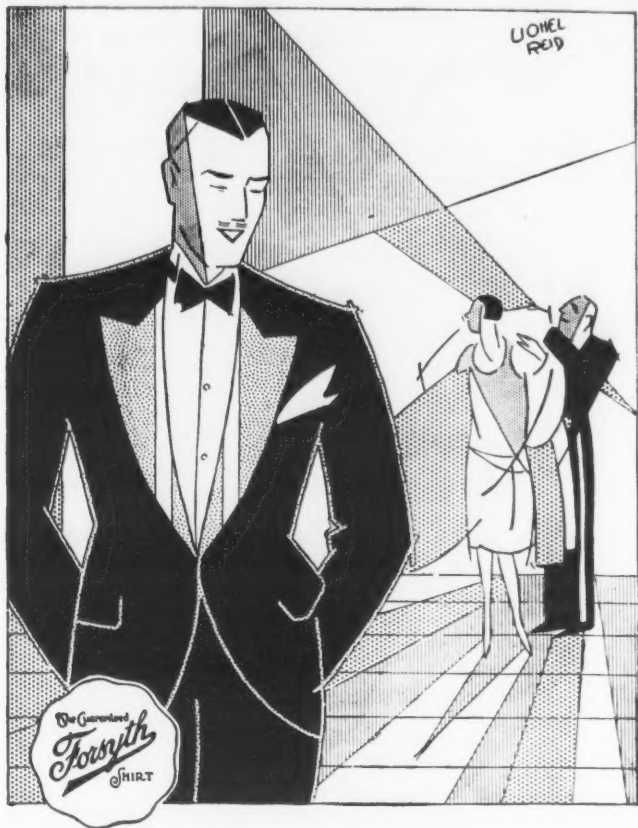
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the future he states he will devote himself entirely to the writing of novels and essays.

Mrs. Chas. P. Disney, who has spent the summer abroad, is sailing to-day on the "Majestic" for New York, where she will join the cast of Gilbert Miller's production of "Interference."

### Coming Events

"HIT the Deck," Vincent Youmans' latest and biggest musical comedy success, which has for six months been attracting crowds in New York, will open Monday at the Princess next week with its groups of sprightly boys and girls—seventy in number, an augmented orchestra containing important additions to be brought from the metropolis, and all the beautiful effects which pertain to this splendid production. This city will be the only one in Canada to see the attraction, as the company will visit us on its way to take up what is expected to be an all-winter run at Woods' Theatre, Chicago.

The theme of the comedy is all nautical, showing the life of the sailor as the enlistment officer might picture it to the recruits when they are fascinated by Uncle Sam's slogan—"Join the Navy and See the World." Of course it's all fun, skylarking and high-jinks—and swarms of pretty, jolly girls—as the author pictures the story. So it was in the straight play entitled "Shore Leave," from which he adapted it. It will be remembered that this straight comedy was presented for a long run in the Belasco Theatre in New York a little while ago, with Frances Starr in the leading character. To Herbert Fields' libretto and Leo Robin and Clifford Grey's pungent lyrics, Vincent Youmans, widely known as the composer of the score of "No, No, Nanette," "Two Little Girls in Blue," "Wildflower," and other successful productions, set the music that has now been broadcasted by radio and phonograph from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two of the many catching songs have won special favor, one a sort of pentecostal negro spiritual, "Hallelujah," and the other a sweet ditty entitled "Sometimes I'm Happy." The "gobs" and their lassies break out into songs and dances whenever they feel the urge of Mr. Youmans' galvanic music, and incidents rush along in the most effective and infectious fashion.

IN ORDER to accommodate the many thousands of Toronto theatregoers who were too late in securing tickets during the two weeks that the Dumbells played "Oo, La, La!" at the Royal Alexandra theatre early this fall, arrangements have been made to bring the company back again for a final week commencing October 17th. "Oo, La, La!" with the greatest cast ever assembled under the Dumbells' banner, will be repeated in its entirety, as before, while at least two added encores will be given in response to many requests that have been made from time to time. The encore numbers are "Red" Newman's famous "Oh, Oh, Oh, It's a Lovely War" (which, by the way, scored a knock-out in Buffalo when the company played the Shubert-Teck recently), and that delightful song that Al. Plunkett sang the first season, "The Wild, Wild Women."

Outside of the comedy sketches, which would please anybody, these two numbers and the singing of "The Only Girl" by Harry Binns, and Fred Emney's "I Wish I Knew" were the things that appealed most vitally to the audiences across the line.

It is definitely stated that The Dumbells will not appear in Toronto again this year, and that this engagement is limited to one week only.

BERT BERTRAND is "home again" with Columbia Circuit offerings, after an incursion into Keith-Albee vaudeville that lasted two years. Next week he returns to the Gayety theatre as star of "Wine, Woman and Song," the attraction in which he gained great popularity on the Scribner "Wheel" in seasons past, bringing with him as his leading woman and prima donna, Gertrude Ralston, a beautiful and talented vocalist. "Wine, Woman and Song" is to be presented in musical revue form with each of its 19 scenes served as separate items of entertainment. The basic theme is aviation, and it's easy to guess that the hero is "Lindy." One of the sensational scenes will be the landing at La Bourget, where Lindy first felt earth under him after his historic flight. "The Ragtime Wedding," "The Baseball Parade," and tribute to "Big 6" Matheson; "Prohibition Pro and Con," in which Bert Bertrand displays with fine effect his dramatic talents, and "Hello Mars" are incidents of outstanding prominence in the scenically beautiful presentation. In support of Mr. Bertrand and Miss Ralston, there will be a clever company of principals and a justly featured chorus, the leaders being Arthur Mayer, Jim McCauley, Hal Ford, Billy Harris, Frank Hanscome, Art Kavanaugh, Ruth Ramon, Alma Montague, and the Tracy Sisters.

WHEN "Aladdin," the Old Country pantomime, direct from London, opens at Toronto at an early date, this city will see for the first time a real English pantomime brought across the Atlantic. Though pantomime has flourished in England for many years, it has never obtained a footing in Canada, though there have been demands from time to time. Those demands have at last been met, and All-Canada Tours have brought out this particular entertainment for a tour of the Dominion with production, principals, dancers, and everything complete, direct from London.

"Aladdin" opened its Canadian tour in Brockville recently, and despite a long delay due to mislaid scenery, the show held the attention of a capacity audience, which stayed until after midnight and gave it a very enthusiastic reception. The constant changes of scenery and costumes, the coloring, the novelty of the designs, the snappy dancing and the first-rate comedy of the lines, all combined to leave a very favorable impression behind as was manifest from the enthusiasm of the newspaper notices and the volume of business done.

With over sixty drops, eleven complete changes of scenic setting, as many of costumes, and special music

and topical songs, as well as dainty lyrics and charming ballads, the pantomime moves at a brisk pace from the start. Dave Lee as the Widow Twankey comes with a big English pantomime reputation. Bertha Russell is a piquant and picturesque leading "boy." Lillian Barnes, who plays "boy," has a magnificent contralto voice, and enjoys a high reputation both in the Old Country and in Australia, alike in revues, in musical comedies, and in Pantomimes. Harry Gilmore plays the important role of the Widow Twankey's Cat. Florence Cameron has the part of the Princess So-shi, in which she is seen to great advantage. Miss Molteno, Fred Wolgast, and Miss Relford are also among the principals.

The dancing is a special feature, and in this the Twelve English Rosebuds, under Miss Relford's leadership excel, their team-work being of the type that reputation and experience have taught us to associate with the Filler school of dancing in London and elsewhere. The Brothers Lorenzi, Canadians who have made good on the London stage, and the Four Wards, a noted vocal quartette, complete the personnel, with of course, the addition of the singing chorus.

THERE will be an all-Scotch programme at the Uptown this week. Besides an elaborate musical programme featuring Scottish songs and dances, the incomparable Lillian Gish will appear in "Annie Laurie," a huge and compelling drama of the screen. Lillian Gish—ethereal, beautiful—in the stern setting of the wars of Highland clan—in the majestic splendors of ancient Scottish castles—in settings that blend the legend and romance of Scotland with the grim details of its turbulent history—this is Lillian Gish of "Annie Laurie," latest vehicle of the famous star. This is a gigantic story of human souls; a romance of love as great as the huge settings in which the story is told. It is a historic drama that eclipses anything of the kind ever screened—all the more wonderful because it deals with a people never before seen on the screen.

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September 19th

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Average Speed, 66 M.P.H.

Defeating 33 competing cars.

(Course included 30 miles over mountain range, with extreme altitude of 11,000 feet.)

### CHARLOTTE, N. C. STOCK CAR RACE\*

September 20th

First, Second and Third Prizes

Winning Speed 94.24 M.P.H.  
(Including stops for tire changes)

### PIKE'S PEAK STOCK CAR HILL-CLIMB\*

September 5th

Won by a STANDARD STUTZ SEDAN  
With Weymann Body

### PIKE'S PEAK SPECIAL HILL-CLIMB

September 5th

Won by a STUTZ SPECIAL ROADSTER

### ATLANTIC CITY STOCK CAR RACE\*

September 5th

First, Second and Third Prizes

Winning Speed, 96.30 M.P.H.  
Establishing New A.A.A. Records

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ALFRED NOYES, C.B.E., Litt.D.

English poet and man of letters, who is shortly to arrive in this country. From 1914 to 1923 he was Professor of English at Princeton. Though only 47 years of age, his first book was published 25 years ago. In 1922 he published Volume I of "The Torchbearers", an Epic of Scientific Discovery; and in 1925 added Volume II.

## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)

a selfish egotist, and the marriage is a failure. He deserts his wife just before the birth of their second child. After a lengthy illness she finds herself madly loving another man. She struggles to remain faithful to her erring husband, when, conveniently enough, it is discovered that the pastor who married them had never been ordained. The marriage is therefore nullified and Barbara is about to wed the man she loves when Du Spain returns, claims that she is still his wife in spite of the annulment and makes a scene. Barbara feels that she should forgive Du Spain and endeavour to make a man of him, and everyone is upset and worried, till he thoughtfully clears the situation by drowning himself. The setting is a small town in California.

The above has all the earmarks of a motion picture scenario. No doubt it will eventually be dramatised and filmed as badly as it is written.

Mrs. Norris might easily have inserted her remarks in a pamphlet, but apparently the temptation to produce a novel which would embody them was irresistible. The result is an extraordinary mixture of domesticity and something that might have come from an Elmer Glyn effort. There are lists of the contents of larders, and of the ingredients of meals, sandwiching erotic passages and rubbing shoulders with material that a fashion journal could print without a single alteration.



**Up the Years from Bloomsbury** by George Arliss (Little, Brown-Gundy, Toronto, illustrated, \$4). My revered Chief, Mr. Hector Charlesworth, is naturally the one to comment upon the autobiography of George Arliss; and he is going to write an article for the Music and Drama page. But, having enjoyed Arliss's acting in so many plays, I could not help peeping into it; and then I read a great portion of the book; and was reminded of Clayton Hamilton's remark about Francis Wilson's autobiography—that authors should try to prevent actors from writing their memoirs, "because they write so well." The reviewer will not, I hope, consider that I am anticipating him when I say that, as I read of the runs of "The Devil" and "Disraeli," and "The Green Goddess," it struck me that Arliss was spending considerable time on this continent, but I was still genuinely surprised at his statement that during the twenty most active and successful years of his career, he did not once play in England.



ARAB WOMAN, SOUTHERN SUDAN. Illustration from Stella Court Treatt's travel book, "Cape to Cairo" (Macfarlane, 60s).

insults, to the end that the players, hurt to the heart by unmerited abuse, will play with greater fury and determination, and reckless disregard of themselves. It is astonishing, too, to read of whole Harvard and Yale teams—"heroes of the grid-iron"—crying and blubbering like babies from fear of the coach, nervous tension, and so on; and even weeping copiously on the playing field before a game. All the rest of the book is what you might expect—the great players' names, the victories, training methods, etc.—but how the captain of the University of Chicago football team in 1919, in the middle of a game with Wisconsin, "leaned against the goal post and sobbed pathetically." This is to me an unexpected revelation about the game, and had this chapter not come from an authority like Stagg, I would not have believed the statements made in it. Fancy this: "Harry Thomas, Chicago right half, cried from beginning to end of the Ohio State contest of 1922." Do the men of McGill and Queen's and Toronto sob in their dressing-rooms, a whole team at a time, like the men of the big American colleges? And if not, why not? It seems to be a necessary part of the play further south. The great coach says: "I have seen more tears shed on football fields than an East Lynne matinee ever set loose."

**Books for Boys and Girls** by Toronto Library Staff (Toronto Public Library, \$2). Librarians especially, and after them parents, will be glad to get this list of two thousand books for children, with annotations and descriptions. They have been selected because of their popularity with junior readers, their worth and their likelihood to be "permanently" interesting, that is, sought after for an indefinite number

## The Recent Literary Section Has Satisfied a Subscriber

Literary Editor,  
SATURDAY NIGHT.  
Dear Sir:—

Your Literary Section of October 1st was particularly interesting. To one who can only afford to read the best, the reviews in this Section are very helpful. As a matter of fact I got as much enjoyment from reading this Section as I did from eating my meals—and I do like good food.

Yours in appreciation,

Humber Bay, Ont.

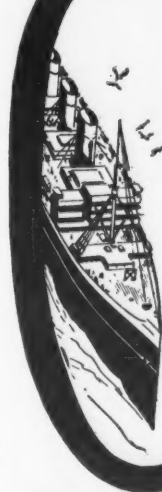
of years to come. The value of such a book is obvious; and it was badly needed, as any lists compiled outside Canada have been found unsuited, for several reasons, to our requirements. The book is business-like, and the information, while brief, is adequate. The staff of the Boys' and Girls' House, 40 St. George St., and particularly Miss S. E. Bush, are responsible for this unique work of reference.

**Dusty Answer** by Rosamond Lehmann (Chatto & Windus-McLeod, Toronto, \$2). The English novel most popular in England at the moment is "Dusty Answer," of which I am told 40,000 copies have been sold. It is a study of the modern young woman in the exercise of the New Freedom.

**Demophon: A Traveller's Tale** by Forrest Reid (Collins, London, England, \$2.25). From a writer hitherto unknown to me, but who has apparently written a great deal, there comes a beautifully written fantasy of men and gods in ancient Greece. Because it is a love story too, perhaps it should be called a novel.

## Canadian Pacific Round the World Cruise

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Encircle the globe—and return home with a trunkful of memories that will last forever! At your service all the way, the world's greatest travel system, Canadian Pacific. Your cruise ship, the superb *Empress of Australia* (21,850 gross tons), leaving New York December 2 for 133 days, touching 26 ports and 21 countries. Christmas in the Holy Land; New Year's Eve in Cairo.

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On the one hand, primitive blacks and Kimberley's diamond mines—on the other, the fashionable life of South America's Latin republics. Here, indeed, is a "Cruise of Contrasts." You will sail on the luxurious cruise liner, *Empress of France*, from New York, January 24, 104 days, visiting 16 countries and 20 ports of call. Stop-over in Europe, if desired.

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# Ontario Highways beckon you now

## See the Province in its Tinted Autumn Glory

There's nothing quite so colorful as the Ontario landscape in the autumn. Nature splashes reds and yellows and browns and greens in a truly extravagant manner. Mile after mile, on hill and in valley, the spectacle is a constant delight.

Make it a point to see the Province this year when leaves are turning. No more beautiful or harmonious panoramas can be found than those from Ontario's hilltops.

Use the good roads to get out where Nature exhibits her most artistic handiwork. The highways are yours. You contribute towards their cost and upkeep. Provincial highways stretch across the Province in every direction and beyond them good county roads will take you almost anywhere.

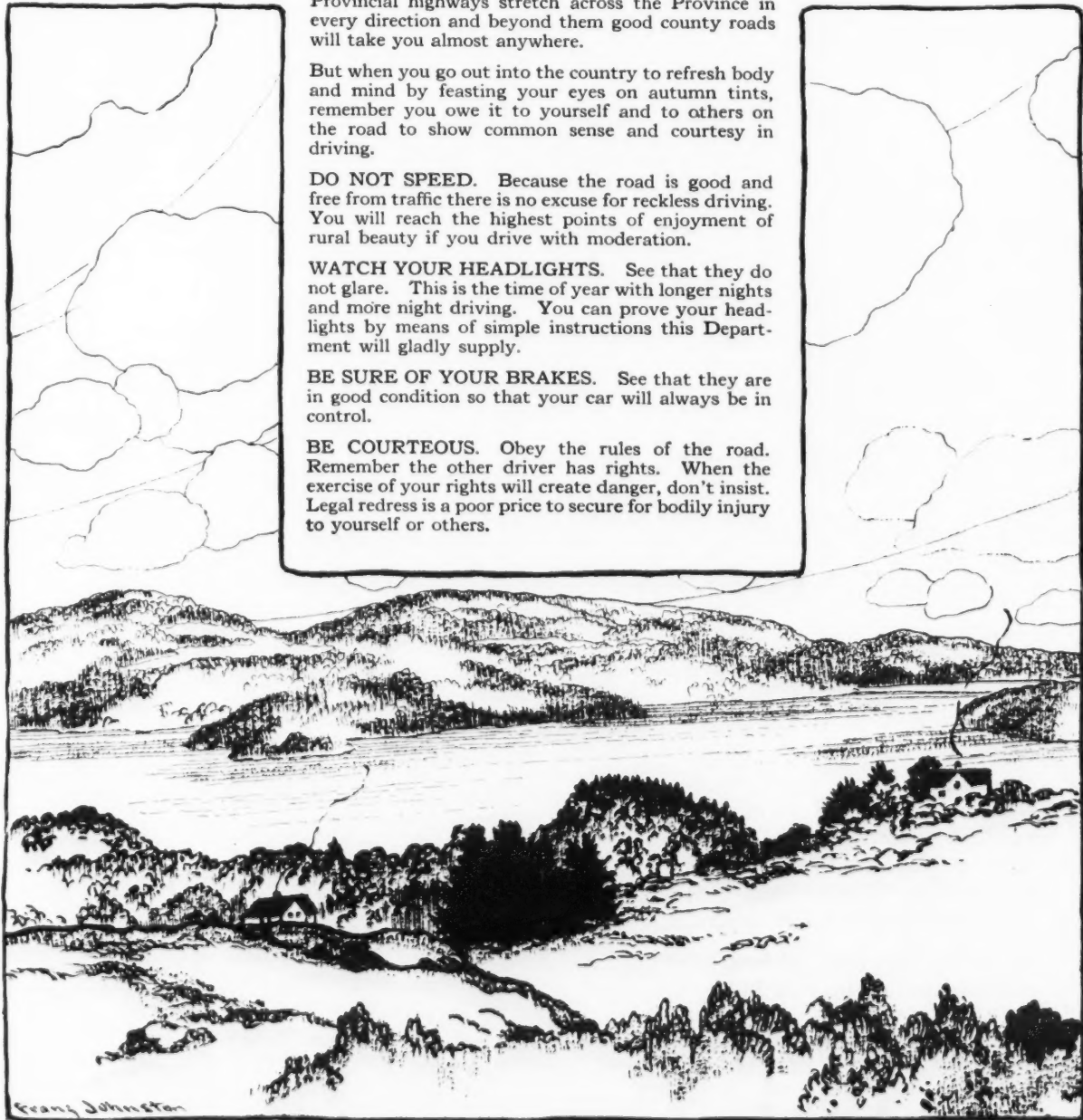
But when you go out into the country to refresh body and mind by feasting your eyes on autumn tints, remember you owe it to yourself and to others on the road to show common sense and courtesy in driving.

**DO NOT SPEED.** Because the road is good and free from traffic there is no excuse for reckless driving. You will reach the highest points of enjoyment of rural beauty if you drive with moderation.

**WATCH YOUR HEADLIGHTS.** See that they do not glare. This is the time of year with longer nights and more night driving. You can prove your headlights by means of simple instructions this Department will gladly supply.

**BE SURE OF YOUR BRAKES.** See that they are in good condition so that your car will always be in control.

**BE COURTEOUS.** Obey the rules of the road. Remember the other driver has rights. When the exercise of your rights will create danger, don't insist. Legal redress is a poor price to secure for bodily injury to yourself or others.



## BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE BOOKSHELF, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto. BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL

## Ontario Department of Highways

The Hon. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister.





Machine-gunners of the Northland army at the recent Aldershot Manoeuvres.

### Mechanized Army

GREATER efficiency, less cost, and, above all, more humane warfare, are the high merits of a "mechanized Army," held up to our view by those British experts who urge their people not to neglect the many tragic lessons of the World War, says "The Literary Digest." For the first time in history, as the London "Sunday Times" notes, a completely "mechanized Army" took the field in August on Salisbury Plain. This Army, it is stated, was trained at Tidworth, and is officially known as the 7th Infantry Brigade and Mechanized Force. We are also advised that it consists of a brigade of Royal Artillery, a light battery of Artillery, a company of Engineers, and a signal section, a battalion of Light Infantry, and two Tank Corps battalions. The appearance of this "mechanized Army" affords "A Student of War" the opportunity to contribute an article to this London weekly newspaper on the changes that are in process in the art of war, in which, among other observations, he calls attention to the economies of expenditure that may follow these changes. According to this authority, who veils his identity under the pen name of "A Student of War," the British are "a warlike but not a military nation," and it is their general practise when one war ends to think no more about military problems until the next war comes. He declares that they have paid very heavily for this indolence or distaste in the past, because the methods of war that have to be extemporized are not only more uncertain of success, but lengthen the duration of the war and make it cruelly extravagant of life. The latest war committed two crimes against the British people, and this writer specifies that:

"The first was that for the convenience of politicians the people were left in complete ignorance about what their real military responsibilities were likely to be. For other nations the war was only an exaggeration of past experience of war; for us it was a complete reversal of all accepted ideas about the incidence of war. In 1914 our ideas of war were those of Chatham; that is to say, we thought that by the use of sea-power we could keep the war away from our own shores, and make a very small Army turn the scale in our favor by skillfully selecting the occasion and place of its employment.

"In the event we were forced to employ our whole manhood in military operations, and much of the

prevalent unrest in the country is traceable to lingering resentment at this great surprise. There is no such thing as being prepared for war in general. We must know beforehand what effort may be required of us, and make our preparations for that. We did not know in 1914. We do not know now for certain what are the military commitments of our foreign policy, and therefore we have not the Army of our policy.

"But not only did we use our whole manhood in the war, but for lack of forethought we used it with a reckless extravagance that has never been equalled. Had there been an intelligent public opinion in this country on military matters we might have saved hundreds of thousands of lives and shortened the war to as many months as it lasted years. For example, the lesson of the Boer War, obvious enough now, was that in the conditions of Continental war the machine-gun should take the place of the rifle, and if our Expeditionary Force had been an Army of machine-gunners, we should have won the war outright before Christmas, 1914. The strategy of the Dardanelles expedition, adopted with circumspection and executed with more timely energy, or of a landing in Prussia, which Lord Fisher used to advocate, might have ended the war by Christmas in the following year. But neither enterprise had a chance when once our insular ideas of war which had given us victory so easily and cheaply in the past had been swept away in the strong current of the Napoleonic military tradition."

The one idea in the war that economized life and decided the victory in favor of the Allies, we are told, was a British idea—namely, the tank. In the idea of the "mechanized Army" which, after a long struggle, has definitely established itself under the new régime at the War Office, the British are said to have in germ the whole of their military future, and the reason given is that:

"The tank was a revolution, not a contrivance to meet a temporary emergency. Military history is a long struggle between infantry and cavalry. The Roman Empire was founded on the perfection of Roman infantry drill, and was overthrown by barbarian cavalry. The supremacy of cavalry lasted right down through the Middle Ages, determining, not only the art of war, but the political structure of society until it was overthrown by the British archers at Crecy. The wonderful British musketry at Ypres is the direct descendant

of the archery at Crecy, and the long agony of the four years' trench warfare was only ended by the British tank.

"As is well said in his last book, by Capt. Liddell Hart, perhaps the ablest of our new school of military writers, the Martel tank is the old knight in armor come back to war to restore its lost mobility, to stop the wicked use of slow-moving infantry as cannon fodder, to reduce our armies to reasonable size. Of both the bane and antidote of modern war the British at Crecy and at Cambrai supplied the germinal idea. The nation that can best develop the idea is assured not only of safety when real danger comes, but will save the money now wasted on the extravagance of the obsolete."

There never will be another war like the latest one, we are assured, because the army of the future will be a comparatively small professional army directing an enormous mass of machinery. It will be extremely mobile, says this authority, because the infantryman mounted on the iron horse of the tank will be faster than the old cavalry, and the new cavalry will be airplanes. The aim of the army of the future it is predicted—

"will be not so much the defeat of the enemy's armed forces as the conquest of his will, and if that can be accomplished by raids on civilians or by a sudden descent on the enemy's headquarters, or even by the kidnapping of his Ministers in airplanes, that will be preferable as the easier and the humaner way.

(Continued on Page 16)

### ENSURE A PLEASANT TRIP TRAVEL "VANCOUVER EXPRESS"

From October first until the opening of the next Tourist season, the "Vancouver Express" will have the distinction of being the most direct link between Toronto and Vancouver. Until May of 1928, when the superb "Trans-Canada" resumes service, the ever popular "Number Three", as she is more familiarly known, carries on alone.

The comfort and service found on this excellent transcontinental train have earned for it an enviable reputation with experienced travellers. In fact, many of her patrons use her services the year round, always occupying the same accommodation, as they would in a favorite hotel. They come to know the waiters and porters and look for them when they go aboard. There are more than a hundred men who do this, and it speaks well for the "Vancouver Express".

The Vancouver Express is Canadian Pacific and she leaves Toronto Union Station every evening at nine. Reservations, tickets and all travel information from Canadian Pacific Agents.

## The Long Look

ONE of life's greatest problems was solved when business men carried over into domestic life the "long look"—the practice of looking and planning ahead, which has proven the secret of every successful business enterprise.

The college days ahead, clearing off the mortgage on the home, comforts for the sunset years of life—all can be planned with definite assurance of happy consummation.

Such is the great contribution of modern life insurance! And London Life policies on the "reduced premium" idea are built for the purse of the average family man.

For example, a man age 30 can purchase \$10,000 life insurance on the famous Jubilee plan for \$3.52 a week (payable annually) and subject to reduction by dividends. Your premiums when reduced by dividends could never total the amount of this policy; yet all the while the cash value is steadily mounting and the protection is always there. Ask any of our representatives for particulars.

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Mr. Johnson, who at present holds the balance of power in Irish Free State politics, in his office in Lower St., Dublin.

# GOODYEAR

Autumn's slippery roads demand the extra margin of safety which the greater road grip of this greatest of all anti-skid treads provides.

The heavy ribs ensure quiet, smoother running—give to the new Goodyear All-Weather Tread the same long mileage qualities which are built into the new Goodyear carcass through SUPERTWIST Cords.

SUPERTWIST Cords are used in all Goodyear Cord Tires — and in Goodyear Tires only.





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Never higher.

250 Rooms—All Outside  
Each with tub and shower combined.

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The Astoria Shoe



THE "ROYCE"  
A neat medium-toe, in black or tan calf for business wear.



MOST STYLES \$9 AND \$10



### Kermis in Holland

IT IS only once a year and only lasts a week. That is how the Hollander excused the wildness and frivolity of his staid countrymen, when I attended Kermis last year. The Amsterdam Kermis begins this year on September 12. I do not know at this date if I shall see it or not. The Dutch are so seldom boisterous, so little given to a moral holiday that it is astonishing to the foreigner to catch them in a gala mood. Catch them if you can in September. The fete is half religious and half commercial in its origin and in the early Middle Ages was celebrated in the Market Place, which usually adjoined the Church, which gave its sanction to the feasting and rejoicing natural to the days of "harvest home". The

abbey hold the interest of many nations. Vichy whose waters were known to the Romans; Clermont-Ferrand with its shrine of Blaise Pascal; the Puy de Dome with its ruined Temple of Mercury, destroyed in 264 by the hordes of Chrocos; Saint-Flour with its ancient ramparts and curious old streets; La Chaise-Dieu with its famous Abbey of Saint Robert; Le Menec with its memorials of the volcanic catastrophes which in earliest ages cleft the jagged Cevennes into the beauty of today; the vast stalagmite caves of the Causses; the Pyrene and Mediterranean views of the Aigoual; and the water excursions of the Gorges of the Ardeche—these are among the points of interest, which I have learned to praise in this wild bit of old France.



FAMOUS AFRICAN RAILROAD MAN NATIVE CANADIAN  
Brig.-Gen. C. D. Rhodes, deputy general-manager and chief engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, British East Africa, taken just before disembarking Sept. 18 in Montreal from the Cunard liner Albatross on his way to Vancouver. There is no doubt of the loyalty of East African citizens to the British Commonwealth, says this pioneer railroad man, who was born in Canada and graduated from the R.M.C. at Kingston, Ont.

religious aspect has disappeared and in some towns the Kermis itself has disappeared, but in others it remains like an ancient Saturnalia. Booth owners and merry-go-round proprietors often travel with their equipment from town to town. The merry-go-round is the temple of fun for thousands, eight florin tickets being sold for its fun for the week. Freaks, drinking bars, cake shops, play booths, and all the fun of the fair goes on till long after midnight. The repudiation of a year's restraint makes many of the hours as wild as Buffalo Bill's west, but you do not know your Dutchmen until you have caught him at a Kermis.

### Roaming in Czecho-Slovakia

SOME folk come to old Bohemia and Slovakia to recruit their health in such places as Carlsbad and Marienbad, which now hide under the names of Karlewy Vary and Mariánské Lázně, a few to climb the wonderful un-railroaded Tatras, or just to drink Pilsen at its source. For me it has other interests, which can be mentioned without seeming priggish. In the city of Prague I go to 420 Kohlmarkt where Mozart lived in 1787, or to the vineyard of his friend Duschek at Kachschitz, near the city. The old villa is now called "Bertramker", where they yet show his room. I remember that it was at St. Adalbert's Church, that Anton Dvorak was appointed music master in 1873 and that he was made head of the Conservatory in 1901. I recall that Jaroslav Cermak, the painter, Karl von Ebert, the poet and Anton Gindely the poet were born in this city. Outside I wander to Chrást, where the poet Frankl was born, to Brno, where Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet was imprisoned, and wrote his "Le Mie Prigioni", to Pressburg which is the scene of "The Bohemian Girl", to Kohljanowitz and Kratzau, where the painters Friedlander and von Fuhrich were born, and end at Muhlhausen, where Dvorak first saw the light in 1841, for Czecho-Slovakia in Dvorakland if it is anything.

### The Sights of The Cevennes

THE ancient stronghold of the Cambrards, to which Robert Louis Stevenson introduced us in his "Travels with a Donkey", is no longer the unknown paradise that it was in his day. Its stern rocks, basaltic causeways, caverns and deep gorges are now seen by thousands. The entire land of Auvergne and the Cevennes is one great tourist land, whose towns and forests, feudal donjons, ancient churches and



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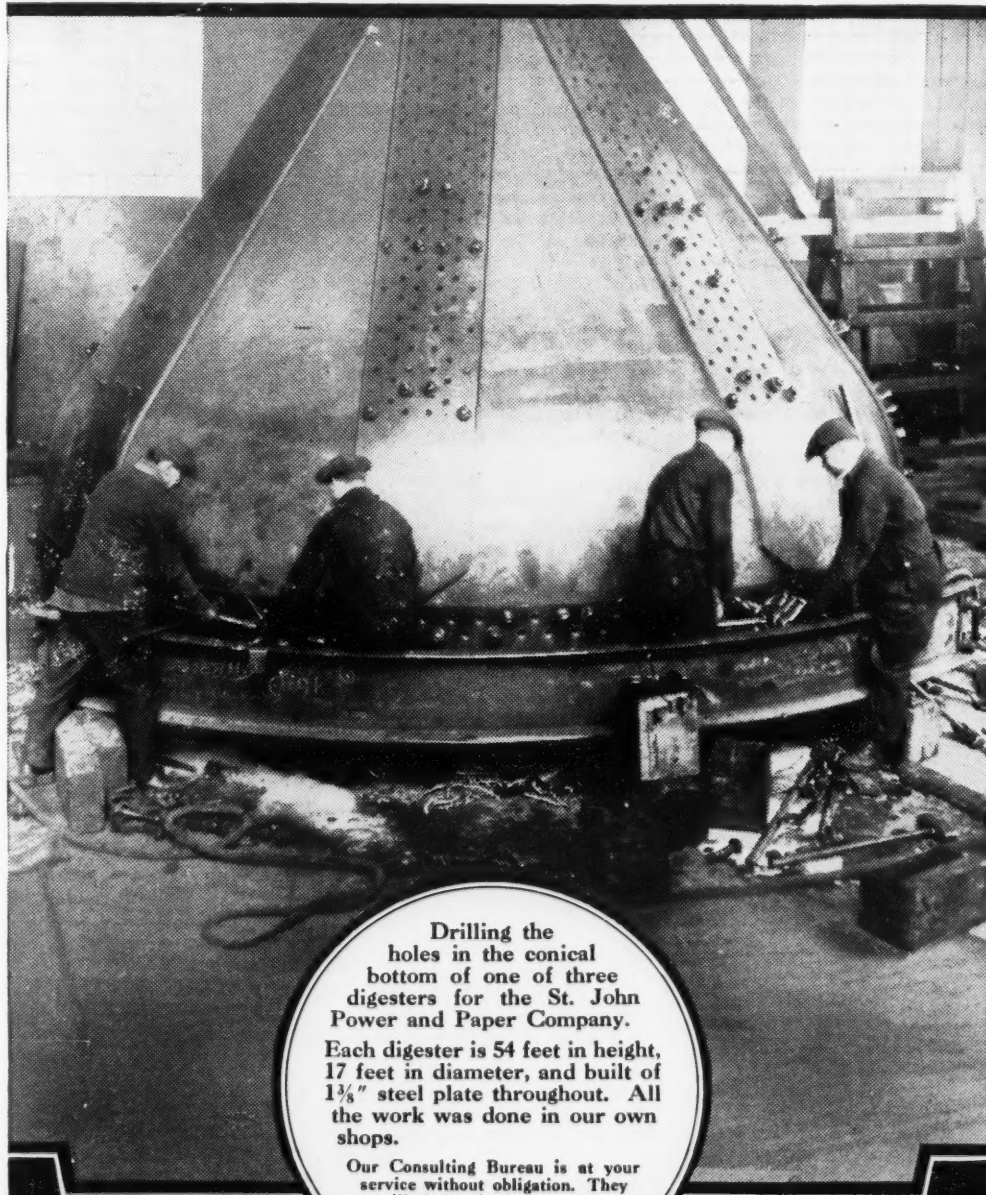
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Dr. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) one time minister at Banff, added to the interest of the Highland Gathering recently held there by conducting divine service at the wild and beautiful Sundance Canyon, the scene of one of his novels, "The Patrol of the Sundance Trail."

—By Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway.

### "Just Such People All Over Italy"

I WAS on my way up the hill at Fiesole to the little Franciscan convent, when near the top I saw a young friar with his eyes on the ground telling a young American couple and their little six year old boy, that they could not enter because the woman was wearing a sleeveless gown. They expressed sorrow at their forgetfulness at this religious regulation and the friar relented and let them enter. Later I met them again, in fact joined them, as the little boy was having his photo taken standing by the dark-robed priest, by his father's camera. When the camera had snapped the pair, I heard the father say to the priest, "Thank you, the little boy will be pleased to have this picture some day and remember the courteous priest who helped make our visit so pleasant." The priest laid his hand on the lad and said, "I would like to give the child a blessing," and he wrote something on a little religious picture and gave it to the child. As the Americans walked down the hill with me, the mother said, "You know, we are not Catholics, we do not go to any church, but it is such a pleasure to meet such friars. All over Italy, we have been meeting just such people." It occurred to me that that was another reason why Italy is loved.

### Throwing the Hand

WERE you to ask a citizen of Antwerp, Belgium, to tell you how the city obtained its name, he would tell you an old tale like this. In the days of the Caesars, a giant chief here levied a toll on all merchant vessels. Mariners who refused to pay had their hands cut off. One day Silvius Brabo, whose statue surmounts a fountain in the Grand Place, slew the giant, cut off his hand and threw it into the river, as a token of delivery from the tax. Men thus came to speak of the place as the town of the Hand-Werp, meaning "to throw the hand", which in Flemish gradually became Antwerpen. This is the story which was told me, and although there are more scientific derivations for the name, I like it best, for a totally different reason. I do not know from whom the folk of Antwerp learned to shake hands with strangers, but they have learned it well. If I try to shake hands with folk in other places, I have to reach out and almost fish for the hand; in other places, once obtained, it feels almost as flabby as a fish, but in Antwerp, they throw it out to you in real western heartiness, which goes a long way to make you feel at home.

### The Blarney Stone

THIS is a consolation to reach Ireland again, but do not forget that you will never talk about your visit on your return unless you kiss the Blarney stone. So to Blarney Castle we must go. By road across the beautiful Lee, the old coach carries us till Blarney Castle comes in sight, and the home of the most famous stone, next to the Coronation Stone in Westminster, begins to have its influence on our tongues. Let me quote the old lines again:

"There is a stone there whoever kisses,  
Oh! he never nisses to grow eloquent.  
'Tis he may clamber to a lady's chamber,  
Or become a member of Parliament.  
A clever spouter, he'll sure turn out, or  
An out-an-outer, to be let alone;  
Don't hope to hinder him, or to bewilder him,  
Sure he's a pilgrim from the Blarney Stone."

It has much to answer for, has the old stone, and your own speechlessness at the beauty of Ireland can

there be cured. The castle was one of the strongholds of the McCarthy clan and one of their chiefs who was all fair words, made Queen Elizabeth remark of one of his speeches, "This is all Blarney; what he says he never does." Still the world has lived long enough to count it at least an interesting accomplishment.

### Sidmouth and Sunshine

I MET a man in Sidmouth this morning, a fisherman on the sands. It was so sunny and silent on the sea that I asked him to take me out in his boat, that I might enjoy an afternoon of laziness. We talked of fish and tourists, of net mending and boat repairing, and then we came to the good old subject of the weather. "Some visitors say this isn't England

here," he said, "for we have so much sunshine, but I reckon there's more like it, if you were to look for them." It did seem that way. My four days at Sidmouth had been four days of sunshine. It is one of the most sheltered sunny spots of England, even tropical plants flourish in the open, while leafy ramblers in the lofty surroundings provide all the shade desired. Sidmouth is the scene of May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire," and not far away at Ottery St. Mary, is an old-time residence of Sir Walter Raleigh and the birthplace of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a village which Thackeray made the "Clavering St. Mary" of his "Pendennis." Much of its local history goes back to the days of William the Conqueror. If you want an interesting sunny spot in England, try Sidmouth in Devonshire.



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NEGOTIATING A STEEP HILL  
A test for six-wheeled lorries was held recently on the Chobham Ridges, near Camberley, England.

### Mechanized Army

(Continued from page 13)

"Although armies will be smaller, the whole area of the countries engaged in war will be the battlefield, and there will be no non-combatants. War will be shorter, and the gases that will be employed will be more gentle in their operation, less destructive of human life, and more efficacious than the iron rain of bullets and flesh-mangling shells. The race of major-generals will die out, and the supreme directors will be men of science with executive staffs in close touch with the processes of industry. For though there will be a standing Army of professional executives, the support of war will come from the industries of a country.

"War is the most conservative of arts, and if ideas such as these are gaining ground even in high quarters, it only means that we are still lagging far behind the race of logic. And the pace will continue to be slow until there is formed a solid body of public opinion interested in army reform, determined to put an end to obsolete military ideas which in the last war nearly crushed the life out of all the nations engaged by their superincumbent weight, and anxious to think about military problems in the idiom of our own time and not of Napoleon or of the Middle Ages. This is the problem of the new Army, and now, while there are hundreds of thousands of intelligent men in the country, whom the last war made into experts and keen thinkers on military matters, is the time for politicians to take it up seriously and boldly.

"We are always talking economy, and bemoaning the great cost of the defence services in a time when we are guaranteed against war for a generation. That we can not make serious economies by mere changes in the administrative system is evident to all. If, then, we are really serious about economies—and it applies to the Navy and Air force as well as to the Army—we must look for help to the more rapid adoption of new sets of ideas."

"A Student of War" questions whether in the light of the experience of the past war it is worth while to keep any vestiges of the old cavalry, except for ceremonial purposes, because the real cavalry of the future is the airplane. Also he asks whether the machine-gun has not superseded the rifle, and he continues his querying tone as follows:

"Has not the time come to abolish the slow-moving unprotected infantryman, and to substitute small teams of men in small cross-country tanks?"

### Tanks at Play

SINCE the first tanks crawled across the Somme battlefield, much time, money and thought have been expended in an effort to provide Britain with an efficient mechanized force. People in the Salisbury Plain area have been given an opportunity of viewing at close quarters the result of the intensive

work. Tanks of all sizes, from huge monsters down to a little "terrier" in the form of a one-man tankette, assembled near Tidworth, and took part in a route march over a considerable distance. This was the opening stage of a period of intensive training, in which the capabilities of the various machines were tested. For several weeks they were manoeuvred on the Plain in mimic warfare. The various evolutions were watched with keen interest by two rival schools—one of which favours the pneumatic-tyred car tender and lorry, and the other an all-chain track or half-track vehicle, able to tackle any type of country. The remarkable development since the days of the Somme "caterpillar" was shown during a march. Tanks and "dragons"—gun haulers—of almost every weight and speed were on view. Apart from the tank proper, the Mark II "dragon" was the heaviest type of track machine in the column. This modern dragon has remarkable haulage power and pulls the sixty-pounder guns of the medium artillery batteries or the eighteen-pounders of field batteries with ease. In the case of the latter it also carries on its armour-plated deck a crew of twelve gunners, and in its hold 172 eighteen-pounder shells, which are fired at the rate of five a minute. A newspaper correspondent tells an eerie story of the Tank manoeuvres at night-time. Accompanied by a friend he watched the approach of one of these monsters, and idly wondered how long it would take to reach the point where he stood. Before they had any time to take thought the dragon, spitting flame, was upon them, and they had to run for their lives.

### The Future of Wembley Stadium

WEMBLEY Stadium was sold to Mr. A. J. Elvin, the 28-year-old demolition contractor, at 6.30 on the night of August 17th for £122,500, and a minute later it was resold to a company, to be known as the Wembley Stadium Greyhound Racing Ltd., for £150,000. Those associated with the company include Lieut-Colonel C. D. Miller of Roehampton, and Mr. Elvin. They hope to make a start with greyhound racing at Wembley by the end of October. The company is being formed with a capital of £230,000, of which £180,000 is in £1 7 per cent. Cumulative Participating shares and £50,000 in one million shilling Deferred shares.

The stakes for the races would include two big prizes every year in competitions for flat racing and hurdling. One heat per night would be run in these races. A greyhound "Derby" had been arranged for a gold cup and £1,000.

Mr. Elvin predicts he and his backers will make the Stadium track the finest in the world, able to entertain a crowd of 90,000.

"I see no reason why," he added, "the Stadium should not become the

headquarters of British sport. We have taken over the Cup Final agreement, which has 15 years to run, and the football international matches between England and Scotland will be played there. Under the rules of the Greyhound Racing Association it would be impossible for dogs to run both at the White City and at Wembley, but it is pointed out that the committee of three recently set up by the Greyhound Racing Association to organize and revise their rules might alter that regulation.

### The Art of Slinging Language

THE great Dr. Samuel Johnson on his visit to Scotland, met, it is said, a certain Highland student, rejoicing in the name of John Campbell, who was brave enough to face the famous lexicographer with some conundrums.

"What is a window?" was one of these posers. Johnson was supposed to reply "A window, sir, is an orifice cut out of an edifice for the introduction of illumination."

Another was, "How should one ask a friend to snuff the candle?" to which the sage replied, "Sir, you ought to say, 'Deprive the luminary of its superfluous eminence!'"

### BIG GAME SEASON IN ONTARIO EARLIER THIS YEAR

Announcement that the Ontario Government has authorized open season for deer and moose to commence earlier this year will be well received by sportsmen in general. South of the French and Mattawa Rivers, season this year for moose and deer will be from Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th—this is four days earlier and two weeks longer than has been the case for several years past. North and West of the French and Mattawa Rivers season opens Oct. 10 and closes Nov. 30.

Reports indicate that big game is plentiful this season in the great hunting districts located along the line of the Canadian Pacific and a heavy influx of sportsmen is anticipated. As in past seasons special train service for hunters is being arranged by the Canadian Pacific and printed leaflets giving full details will be available shortly from the Company's agents. Consult nearest Canadian Pacific agent regarding your hunting trip and ask him to place your name on file so that Hunters Pamphlet may be sent you immediately they are ready for distribution.

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FAMOUS BRITISH ARCHITECT

Sir John Simpson, ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, recently resigned from that body as a result of his removal from the Council of the British School of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture and Engraving at Rome. "I was removed without being given even a fortnight's notice which is granted an unsatisfactory servant. I had no official notice of it at all," he says.





# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 15, 1927

### Russell T. Scott Hangs Himself

**Convicted Murderer Known to Canadians Chiefly for Operations as Organizer and Instructor of High Pressure Stock Salesmen Fails Gallows Four Times and Possibly a Fifth—Never Had the Millions the Newspapers Credit Him With as it Was "Easy Come and Easy Go"—Never Gained Control of Companies Whose Stock He Sold—Saturday Night Consistently Warned Public Against His Methods Throughout His Career.**

By Wellington Jeffers

RUSSELL T. SCOTT, who four times escaped the gallows by minutes after his conviction for the murder of Joseph Maurer on April 2nd, 1924, in a drug store hold-up in Chicago, may have cheated the gallows for the fifth time by hanging himself with his belt to the upper bars of his cell. He had just been granted a further continuance of his sanity hearing to October 24th, but he took the one sure means of avoiding a death at the hands of the State.

Newspapers make much of the dramatic elements in the career of Scott, saying he was a millionaire before he was thirty years of age, that he was head of a thirty-million dollar corporation, that he put over big financial deals in Canada, that his fortune was dissipated in business reverses and lawsuits and that then he became bootlegger, robber and finally murderer. As a matter of fact there was very little difference in the real Russell T. Scott during the last ten years, his millions were a myth self-created, and his only connection with the organizations he claimed to have financed was as the organizer and instructor of a gang of high-pressure stock salesmen who induced thousands of people of low-earning ability to put their hard-earned savings into enterprises which, legitimate in themselves, should have been financed otherwise than by people without financial experience or surplus funds for speculation.

For the actual success of one of these organizations, the Mortgage Discount and Finance Corporation, he deserves little credit other than for the money received for shares sold; and indeed the Directors and the General Manager had to make a strenuous fight to prevent him using his holding of the lists of shareholders to gain control. The late Sir John Willison and practically every Director of that organization informed the present writer that they believed the securing of control by Russell T. Scott by the time-honored method of inducing his dupes to give him their proxies would have meant the end of the Company. None of them believed that he had the stable qualities necessary to keep such a Company on an even keel. As for his having millions, the President of the Company said, "Russell T. Scott will never be wealthy because money will always flow out of his hands just as quickly as he makes it." He was defeated in his campaign for power, and formed another Company of his own which he intended not only to finance by the selling of stock, but to control personally. It was called the Credit Finance Corporation, but breach of promise suits brought against Scott, a married man, by a Toronto girl and later by a Boston girl, destroyed his influence even among his followers, and he had to drop his stock-selling efforts in Canada. That company's assets were taken over by the Manufacturers Finance Corporation.

Before entering a high-pressure stock-selling organization in the United States, Russell T. Scott had been on the vaudeville stage; and I think it likely he was a success there. The glibness and persuasiveness of tongue gained by such experience was very effective when directed against the army of credulous and trusting folk who are the chief prey of high-pressure stock salesmen; and soon he decided to branch out for himself. People who have not attended the daily training sessions of high pressure stock organizations have no conception of the jazz methods employed to "pep up" the salesmen, to make them believe they belong to a great organization and to encourage them by the hope of large commissions. Scott used all the devices; they had sing-songs about "bringing in the sheaves" (the sheaves being applications for stock); and they were instructed in a patter which was designed to "rush" the prospect, giving him no time for second thought and getting his signature before he realized what he had committed himself to. The "one call" system was an integral part of this policy though "re-loading" came afterwards. Companies, which employ such stock-selling organizations, very often find their stock being sold quickly at the beginning, but they are laying up eventual trouble for themselves when the shareholders find that extravagant promises made are not being kept. Stock in all the Companies who engaged Scott's services sells for less than the purchasers paid; and their principal consolation may be that they are better off than in the case of stock of other companies sold by high pressure means in that Scott never gained control of the organizations for which he sold the stock. The difference between the success of a man like Scott and that of real financial organizations engineered by men of solid ability and character is seen in the way in which the International Bridge project at Windsor is now going ahead under proper auspices.

The statement earlier in this article that the descent to robbery and murder from his former position of organizer and instructor of high pressure stock salesmen was

not as steep as newspaper accounts would lead the public to believe is based on the truth that from being willing to say anything to gain money it is not far to a state of mind where one is willing to do anything for money. According to one despatch Scott admitted at his second trial "that he and his brother had held up and robbed five other drug stores in Chicago to get money to float several financial schemes." That he was "a narcotic addict" is stated in his defence by those who believed that he was "a great financier"; and they ascribe to this his "descent". That remains unproved.

SATURDAY NIGHT from the very beginning of Scott's appearance on the Canadian scene distrusted his methods and warned the public as to the true nature of the stocks he was trying to sell. It had considerable to do with foiling his designs on the Mortgage Finance Corporation; but he was defeated most "by what was false within". In his campaign for control of the Mortgage Finance Corporation he once told a high official of the Company,—"This Company is mine. I brought in all the suckers, and they're mine to do what I like with." In this case as in others he misjudged the extent of the credulity of his



MR. I. W. KILLAM  
Who has recently come prominently into public attention by his purchase of the Toronto "Mail and Empire." This is his first essay into the field of journalism. As president of the Royal Securities Corporation and the International Power Company Mr. Killam already occupied a prominent place in the financial and business world.

victims who discerned where their real interests lay and refused to give him the majority of proxies he asked.

The big dinners of the R. T. Scott & Company, his theatrical appearances and well-staged applause, his success in getting prominent men who had not given close attention to his methods to appear at these dinners and thus aid in the furthering of his designs, are remembered by those who worked for him. It is only to be added that those who worked for him are not to be condemned in all cases. They were dupes even more than the prospects to whom they sold in many cases. Such an organization depends on getting a number of inexperienced canvassers who are enthused and sell their relatives and friends. Then they begin to find the going harder, begin to think things out and leave the organization. Thus there is a continual coming and going of men into such organizations. The nucleus of such an organization is, of course, the hard-boiled stock salesmen who are careless of what happens to the trusting buyers of stock so long as they buy.

### False Advertising

**What the Criminal Code Says on the Point—How the Law is Actually Being Interpreted in Practice—Should it Exclude All Untrue Statements Made Knowingly—Recent Actions Taken by Retailers' Association and Advertising Club.**

(This article is reprinted from the Current number of "Clothes and Haberdasher".)

WHAT constitutes false or misleading advertising? Every merchant is aware that the Criminal Code of Canada has a provision making false advertising a misdemeanor, and providing a penalty for so doing. Many prosecutions have been instituted against merchants who were alleged to have published false advertising, but the decisions handed down by magistrates in these cases have been so divergent that the question naturally arises—what really does constitute false advertising within the meaning of the law.

The Criminal Code of Canada, Section 46a says: "Every person who knowingly publishes, or causes to be published, any advertising for either directly or indirectly promoting the sale or disposal of any real or personal, movable or immovable property, or any interest therein, containing any false statement or false representation which is of a character likely to, or is intended to enhance the price or value of such property or any interest therein, or to promote the sale or disposal thereof, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$200, or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment."

That's what the Criminal Code says about it. Let us pick out the salient points of this. It says that a person who "knowingly" publishes, or causes to be published, any advertisement, etc., therefore the first requisite is that the person who publishes a false statement in an advertisement must know that it is false at the time he publishes it. We read on further that to be illegal it must contain "any false statement or false representation which

is of a character likely to or is intended to enhance the price or value of such property or any interest therein, or to promote the sale or disposal thereof." From this we see that the false statement must be either intended to or likely either to enhance the price or value of the article advertised or to promote its sale; this seems quite clear; it would appear that the meaning of this section of the Criminal Code is that it is a criminal offence, punishable with a fine or imprisonment or both, for any one to make false statements in an advertisement, if these false statements are designed or likely to give a false impression of the price or value of the article advertised, or to promote the sale of the article, whether it gives a false impression of its price or value or not.

ON SEPTEMBER 8, before Magistrate Jelfs, in the Hamilton Police Court, a case was tried wherein a local clothier was charged with printing false statements in an advertisement published some days previously in a Hamilton newspaper. This clothier had purchased a bankrupt stock and advertised it in big head lines as a \$50,000 bankrupt stock. The local advertising club and the Retail Merchants' Association of Ontario investigated the matter and found that the bankrupt stock being advertised was inventoried at something over \$13,000. They got a certified statement from the Registry Office in Toronto showing that this was the inventory submitted at the time of bankruptcy. They also secured a statement from the lawyer who had been acting for the assignee, to the effect that this was the valuation placed on it at the time of bankruptcy, and they also learned that the first offer made by the buyer of the stock for it was in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

It is understood that this latter figure was very close to what was finally paid for it. This was the stock that was advertised in the Hamilton newspapers, as being a \$50,000 bankrupt stock. When the case came up for trial, the defendant pleaded "not guilty" through his attorney, and the defence centered its efforts on convincing the court that the value of any individual article offered at this sale was not misrepresented; there was no denial of the fact that the stock was valued in the inventory at around \$13,000, nor was there any denial of the fact that the advertiser knowingly advertised this stock as being a \$50,000 stock.

(Continued on Page 28)

### Cleaning Up the Brokerage Situation

#### Raids by Ontario Provincial Police on Firms Charged With Irregularities Have Been Made in the Interests of Both the Investing Public and the Brokerage Houses of Established Reputation.

By P. M. Richards

THE aggressive campaign still being carried on by the Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, against firms charged by citizens with having committed improprieties in connection with the sales of stock, is having a salutary effect in cleaning up the stock brokerage situation in Ontario.

Since the first gun was fired with the arrests of the manager and salesmen of Worthington & Company, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto (not to be confused with A. N. Worthington & Company, Northern Ontario Bldg.), Ontario provincial police have raided the offices of Charles Stewart & Company, Wm. C. Benner & Company, MacKenzie, Hall & Company, the Ontario Securities Company, the Hamilton Bond Company and the Toronto Securities Company. All are, or were, located in Toronto, with the last-named having branch offices in Windsor and London, Ont. In the case of Worthington & Company, charges of fraud, theft and conspiracy are still being investigated in the courts. Charles Stewart & Company and Wm. C. Benner & Company are both in liquidation as a result of the action of the Attorney-General's department and the head of the two companies is missing, as is also the head of the Hamilton Bond Company. MacKenzie, Hall & Company is in bankruptcy. The head of the Ontario Securities Company, a Jewish gentleman, is awaiting deportation. In the case of the Toronto Securities Company, it is understood at the time of writing that no charge has been laid against the company, the authorities being engaged in investigating its books.

Not content with cleaning up in the province of Ontario itself, Ontario provincial police visited Montreal. The expedition resulted in three arrests, the placing of one mining brokerage house in bankruptcy, and action by the Montreal Mining Exchange to clean up a situation that permitted certain brokerage houses to chalk up alleged false quotations and defraud many persons in Ontario.

The firm that has been placed in bankruptcy is that of C. F. Meikle & Company, of which James W. Ball is President and C. F. Meikle, Vice-President. Both men are in custody along with Irving J. Isbell of Isbell, Logan & Company. Meikle may be used as a Crown witness at the trial of the other two men.

The campaign against the stock brokers, which was started by Hon. W. H. Price several weeks ago, is a move on his part to test the teeth of the existing brokerage laws and to clean up the situation for the legitimate brokerage houses, points out a writer in the Toronto "Mail and Empire". At the same time, it foreshadows new legislation covering a somewhat difficult problem. Hon. Mr. Price has stated that the "drive" will determine whether or not the present law really has teeth. In any event, teeth or no teeth, he hopes to clear up the situation during the next session of the Legislature. With that end in view he will work along two lines. One will be the licensing of brokers, and the second will be the registration of salesmen. He hopes that legislation covering those points will make it all but impossible for illegal brokers to operate, and will at the same time create greater confidence in the legitimate houses.

It is pointed out at the same time that Col. Price's campaign against illegal brokers has already produced results. Several representatives of such concerns are awaiting trial, while others have fled the country, and the mere fact that their offices have been closed is one form of pro-

### WHEN WHEAT IS HARVESTED

January . . . Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Chile.  
February . . . India.  
March . . . India, Upper Egypt.  
April . . . Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia.  
May . . . Algeria, Texas, Florida.  
June . . . Greece, Italy, Spain, Southern France, United States south of 40° N. Japan.  
July . . . France, Southern Russia, Northern United States.  
August . . . England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Canada.  
September . . . Canada, Scotland, Sweden, Russia.  
October . . . Finland, Northern Russia.  
November . . . Peru, South Africa.  
December . . . Burma, South Australia.

tection to the buying public. There are blue sky laws on the statute books, instituted by former Attorneys-General, but for the most part they concern restrictions on the incorporation of new companies, and they are regarded as being too cumbersome. Col. Price will introduce fresh legislation along that line, with the aim of clarifying the situation, but his chief move will be to control the agents of brokerage houses and to direct their manner of selling stock to the public.

### Hollinger to Increase Tonnage and Grade of Ore Milled

By J. A. McRae

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED appears to be on the eve of making a demonstration—both in regard to tonnage going through the mill and in gross output. Signs now taking shape are indicative of this taking place at most immediately—at least before the beginning of 1928.

A. F. Brigham, general manager, has reiterated the five year old announcement made by Mr. Timmins in 1923 that the plant will be increased to 8,000 tons daily, and has also intimated the grade of ore in the mine is \$7 per ton.

Operations during the past year were experimental in some respects. A large quantity of very low grade ore was treated. The statement that the grade of ore in the mine is \$7 per ton cannot help but result in elimination of some of the extremely low grade tonnage.

If Hollinger operations are to be established on the 8,000 ton daily basis, and if the ore does carry an average of \$7 per ton, the net result will be a spectacular record. Summed up, it would suggest the treatment of 2,920,000 tons of ore annually, and an output of about \$19,000,000 a year, based on a recovery of a little over \$6.50 per ton.

Official information to your correspondent is that costs of operation will be reduced to at least \$3 per ton—may even decline to close to \$2.75 per ton. This at once suggests likelihood of the profits amounting to an average of \$3.50 per ton.

On such a basis of calculations, the 8,000 tons daily and the \$19,000,000 output annually, with recovery at \$6.50 per ton, and costs at \$3 per ton, would show net profits of \$10,220,000 annually.

These calculations have to do with the immediate future of Hollinger, and seem to be near fulfillment provided the enterprise lives up to official expectation. In making the analysis, however, it is most important to keep in mind the serious fact of rake in mineralization toward the east and that any immediate demonstration of output from Hollinger will hasten the time when the effects of this condition will be felt.

The presence of rake in mineralization or of an increase in the lean area at depth will not prevent an extremely favorable demonstration for a number of years. In other words, despite any existing disappointing features in the mine, it may be reasonable to look for production records which may cause net profits to rise to \$10,000,000 annually. This outlook would suggest possibilities of \$1.95 per share annually in dividends—a rate of 3 per cent. every four weeks as compared with the present rate of 2 per cent. every four weeks.

Close observers are beginning to sharpen their pencils again. Dividends of 3 per cent. every four weeks—or a

(Continued on Page 18)



MR. JOHN SCOTT  
Who has been appointed Managing Director of the Toronto "Mail and Empire," following the acquisition of that newspaper by Mr. I. W. Killam. Mr. Scott has had a distinguished journalistic career. His last post was that of Managing Editor of the Montreal "Gazette."



Fifty-first Lesson. Taken from Hilaire Belloc's "The Path to Rome" (Page 204). Beware of shifty-eyed people. It is not only nervousness, it is also a kind of wickedness. Such people came to no good. I have three of them in my mind now as I write. One is a professor.



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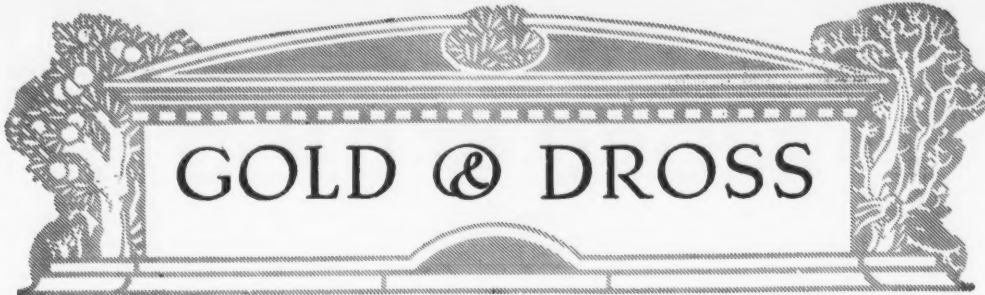
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### WARNING AGAINST STOCK-SELLING METHODS OF CANADIAN TRAIN CONTROL AND SIGNAL CO.

S. W., Toronto, Ont.: Mrs. A. H. Port Credit, Ont.: and others. Putting your money into shares of the Canadian Train Control and Signal Company, Limited, is just about as sure a way of losing it as we know of. The train-control demonstration which this company is now putting on at 201 Yonge Street, Toronto, looks convincing enough to the casual onlooker. It is true, but there are some rather important flaws in the proposition from the investor's point of view.

To a representative of SATURDAY NIGHT who visited the store in the guise of a prospective investor, Mr. George A. Hess, of the Canadian Train Control and Signal Company, Limited, made some very surprising statements. Mr. Hess asserted in the most positive manner that the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, in an order issued several years ago, had directed all the important railroads of the United States to install the Burrows Train Control System (this is the system the Canadian Train Control and Signal Company is sponsoring), and that the Burrows was the only train control system that had achieved any success. Both these statements are quite untrue.

Information obtained by SATURDAY NIGHT shows that the Burrows Train Control System is a modification of the M-V All Weather Train Control System, in connection with which many investors in New York State have sad memories. In 1922 a report was made on this device by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, after describing the device and its operation, gave four objections and stated that the device did not merit further consideration. Dr. Burrows, who is now dead, took up the development of the M-V All Weather device and made some modifications, although he seems to have maintained the same fundamental principles. This was also examined by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1925 and ten criticisms were made, the conclusion being that the device was not considered adaptable for train control purposes.

Train Control systems are now in use on nearly all of the principal railroads in the United States, most of the installations being those of the Union Switch and Signal Company, of Swissvale, Pa., and the General Railway Signal Company, Rochester, N.Y. Other installations have been made by the National Safety Appliance Company, Miller Train Control Company, Sprague Safety Control and Signal Corporation, and the Regan Safety Devices Company. There is no record of any installation of the Burrows System.

It is obvious that any success, other than stock-selling, the Canadian Train Control and Signal Company might achieve would depend on the Burrows Train Control System being adopted by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. So far the railways in question have not even been approached on the matter, according to SATURDAY NIGHT's information. If this were a serious proposition, not one designed merely to sell stock, one would imagine that this would have been the first step.

The Attorney-General's Department might well give its immediate attention to the representations being made by the Canadian Train Control and Signal Company's salesmen in selling the stock.

### POSITION OF AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO

B. W., Montreal, Que. The recent improvement in quotations on American Bosch Magneto was due to the fact that the company has lately booked an unusually large contract with the Ford Motor Company, as a result of which American Bosch Magneto expects that its earnings will substantially increase. However, it is very difficult to say whether this will actually be the case, as in the past Ford contracts have not always proved profitable to accessory companies. The showing on American Bosch Magneto so far this year has not been at all encouraging. It showed a profit after charges but before federal taxes of about \$75,000 for the first half of 1927, which compared with \$243,752 for the corresponding period of 1926. The book value of the stock on June 30th, 1927, was \$36.35 per share which compared with \$36.53 per share on December 31st, 1926. On the basis of the present situation and prospects, we do not see any reasons to look for any further appreciation in these shares in the near future. In fact, we think it not unlikely that there may be a decline from the present level.

### KIRKLAND LAKE AT THE LOWER LEVELS

A. C. C., Castleton, Ont. There is a fracture zone in the Kirkland Lake district which begins on the east on the Tough-Oakes and runs west through Sylvanite, Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes and Kirkland Lake. The ore-bearing veins of importance follow close to this fracture zone. In the case of the Kirkland Lake mine, although the fracture continues from Teck-Hughes on to Kirkland Lake, yet the zone did not carry much ore for the first 2,000 feet in depth. It is not right to say the Teck-Hughes ore bodies are continuing onto the Kirkland Lake mine. The situation is that the fracture does continue, and with indications of having ore bodies associated with it. There is therefore a hope that conditions on Kirkland Lake may duplicate to some extent the conditions being found on the other mines. So far, the results at the 2475 ft. level of the Kirkland Lake mine have been encouraging. Some ore of good grade has been disclosed, but it is a serious handicap that the first half mile in depth has not been very productive. The leading daily papers should keep you fairly well informed as to progress. Three of the brokers quoted by you are unreliable as sources of information. Their tips, both adverse and boosting, are patently interested as well as contradictory.

### STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA

M. E. H., Halifax, N. S. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is one of the leading petroleum organizations and is said to be the largest producer of gasoline in the world. Its marketing organization covers 11 states. It owns practically all the stock of the Mid-west Refining Company and is half owner of the Sinclair Pipe Line Company and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company. It controls a majority of the common stock of the Pan-American Eastern Petroleum Corporation, and through the latter company controls the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company. It is also interested in oil fields in Colombia and British Guiana.

Its authorized capital stock consists of \$375,000,000 of shares of \$25 par value. Regular annual dividends of \$2.50 per share are now being paid, together with an extra dividend of \$1 per share. This total of \$3.50 per share is equal to \$70 a share on the stock of \$100 par value outstanding up to 1920.

Over the last five years to December 31, 1926, the company's income available for dividends on its capital stock has averaged \$47,947,977, against dividend requirements of \$31,978,167. This is at the \$3.50 per annum rate. Thus you will see that the company's earnings have been largely in excess of dividend requirements. On 1926 operations it had a surplus after payment of dividends of \$23,222,000. This compares with a record surplus of almost \$32,000,000 in 1922. In reflection of the large surplus earnings, the book valuation of real estate and plant has increased over a period of 10 years to December 31, 1926, from \$32,863,000 to \$152,079,000, after depreciation and depletion.

Net working capital has increased from \$32,675,000 10 years ago to \$118,333,000 at the end of 1926. The total of cash, government securities and investments held at the end of 1926, was \$66,229,000, an increase of \$19,000,000 over 1925 and the largest protective financial reserve in the company's history.

The stock has high investment value. The prospects for further progress are exceedingly favorable, although the immediate outlook is uncertain, because of the unsettled condition of the petroleum markets.

### CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD., BONDS A GOOD PURCHASE

M. W., Penetang, Ont. In our opinion you might very reasonably invest \$500 in the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, 6 per cent. bonds, due 1931. There is, as you know, an issue of 5 per cent. bonds ranking ahead of the 6 per cent. issue, but the latter has, nevertheless, a very substantial equity behind it and, in our opinion, has good investment value. The company is in a better financial position than it has been for years, and with the recent substantial additions to its fleet and properties, is in an excellent position to handle all the business that may come to it. In this connection, we are unofficially informed that current earnings are showing a very satisfactory increase over those at the corresponding period of last year. Your Huron and Erie Debentures have excellent investment value.

### MONTREAL ISLAND POWER PREFERRED

J. E., Fort Frances, Ont. In view of the contract entered into between the Montreal Island Power Company and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, whereby the latter will purchase all the power produced by the Montreal Island Power Company for a period of 30 years, the latter's 6% cumulative preferred stock seems altogether likely to prove a quite satisfactory investment. The power is to be taken by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated in annual installments until the entire capacity is absorbed, and if the demand for power increases at the present rate, the entire capacity of the Montreal Island Power Company should be utilized under this contract within four years.

It is estimated that at ultimate capacity under this contract, net earnings of the company will amount to approximately \$900,000 per annum, or over 7½ times the dividend requirements on this issue of preferred stock after payment of bond interest. As you are doubtless aware, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated is a very strong company, and there is no doubt of its ability to carry out its part of the contract.

### DODGE BROS. COMMON A SPECULATION

J. M., Creemore, Ont. Dodge Bros. common is by no means a "safe investment"; the stock is quite speculative. The company earned 86 cents per share on the common stock in the first six months of 1927, as compared with \$3.88 a share in the same period of 1926. Of this amount, 82 cents per share was made in the second quarter of the year, so that it appears that the company has passed through the worst of its difficulties and is now on the upgrade. The demand for the new Dodge six cylinder car is showing gradual expansion, and an entirely new line of four cylinder cars priced from \$40 to \$130 under the old line has recently been introduced. The common stock is now selling only slightly above the year's lowest level, and while we doubt that it will go much lower, we do not see any present reason to expect any substantial appreciation in the near future.

### CITIES SERVICE COMPANY COMMON STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross.  
Will you kindly let me know what you think of CITIES SERVICE COMPANY'S stock as an investment?  
It is selling now around \$50.25 and pays 8% dividends.

M. M., Toronto, Ont.  
The Cities Service Company controls directly and through subsidiaries an extensive group of public utilities, including electric power and light, natural and manufactured gas, and traction; and also has oil producing, marketing and refining facilities constituting a complete unit in the oil industry. Natural gas is produced in quantity and sold to public utilities for distribution, or used to make gasoline.

On the common stock dividends have been paid in cash, scrip, debentures and common stock; the current basis consisting of cash and stock. All the dividends from 1911 to 1914 were cash. The holders received in 1915, \$9.00 in debentures, and in 1916 the total of \$11.50 in cash, debentures and common stock. For four and one-half years to and including the first half of 1921 the company made regular cash payments of \$6.00 per annum and additional distributions were made throughout this period in common stock. The maximum year's total of stock dividends was 14¼% in 1920, and the four and one-half years' aggregate was 48¼%. Cash dividends were suspended from the second half of 1921 to February, 1925, holders receiving, during this period, \$6.00 per annum in scrip and 15% per annum in stock scrip, all scrip being redeemed March 1st, 1925. In April of 1925 it was voted to reduce the par value of the common stock from \$100 to \$20, this change being made in connection with the cash payment of outstanding scrip. After this redemption cash and stock dividends were resumed at \$1.20 per annum each on the new stock, equal to \$6.00 on the old. Such payments have been continued.

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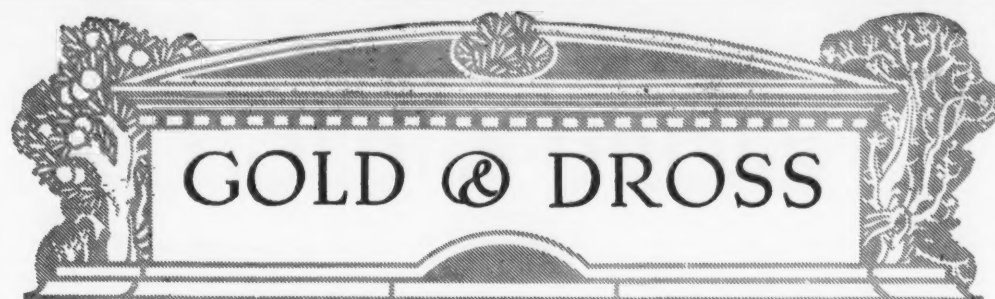
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Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto.



holders receiving 10c per share monthly in cash and 10c in stock.

The net income available for dividends scored its high record to date in 1920 at \$22,056,000.00. It was cut in 1921 to \$10,846,000.00. There was a notably large advance in 1926, when it reached \$21,804,000.00, fairly close to the 1920 record. For 1925 it was \$16,736,000.00. Earnings per share of common stock touched the maximum figure in 1918 at \$12.33 on stock in its present \$20.00 par form. There was a radical cut in 1921 to \$2.61 a share. The recovery has been pronounced from that point, and for the three years to 1926 inclusive reports show respectively, \$4.23, \$2.05 and \$4.01 per share earned for the junior stock. The net for common stock and reserve in 1926 was \$17,036,000, comparing with \$13,620,000 the previous year and \$6,306,000 in 1921. This company is in a peculiar position owing to the combination of public utility and oil interests.

The growth of public utility earnings of the last six years has been noteworthy and satisfactory stability on the present or higher basis is indicated. Oil earnings have fluctuated widely. Forecasts for the immediate future must keep in view the unfavorable condition of the petroleum market. The company, however, has made a good showing on total operations so far in the current year. The net income for dividends in the four months to the end of April being reported at \$10,024,000.00, compared with \$6,902,000.00 for the corresponding period of 1926.

The low and high prices of the common stock in 1926 on the New York curb were 37 1/2 and 51. In 1927 to the end of July the low point was 40 1/4 in March and the highest point was 58 1/4 in February. In July the low was 45 1/4 and the high 45 1/2.

### WESTERN HOMES LTD. PROGRESSES

F. M. L., Briercrest, Sask. Western Homes Limited seems to us to be a conservatively and carefully managed company which has made substantial and steady progress during the last few years. The company's net profits have never been less than 7 per cent. in any year, the average in the last twelve and a half years being approximately 7 1/2 per cent. Dividends have been paid regularly every six months since the company's inception, twenty-one of these dividends being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum and three dividends at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the Company having decided at its annual meeting in 1926 to reduce the dividend rate for the purpose of building up a reserve. The company informs us that it expects to increase the dividend rate from the present 4 per cent. as soon as it has transferred \$150,000 of profits to reserve, and that it expects this objective to be reached in 1929 and not later than 1930.

We believe that the shares should prove a satisfactory investment over a period of years, the market-ability feature is not very strong at the present time as the company has been selling shares steadily. However, the company informs us in regard to the latter point that its objective in regard to subscribed capital will be reached in the near future. It will then, it says, be in a position to assist shareholders who may wish to realize on their shares. It adds that at the present time it is not refusing to sell shares for any shareholder when a sale is necessary.

### POTPOURRI

J. M., Toronto, Ont. KIRKLAND HUDSON BAY shares appear to have small value. The property is situated adjacent to Lake Shore but is off the main fracture adjacent to which the payable ore of the Kirkland Lake field has so far been found. Some diamond drilling has been done on Kirkland Hudson Bay, but results have been only moderately encouraging. There is a favorable outlook for surface rights having some value as real estate, situated adjacent to the present town of Kirkland Lake.

"Interested," Sudbury, Ont. WEST TREE cannot be regarded as an investment. The outlook for the venture even as a highly speculative issue is not very bright.

A. A. S., Millbrook, Ont. CASTLE-TRETHEWEY has a market valuation at the time of writing of around 81 cents a share. The head office of the company is in the Standard Bank Bldg., Toronto. The properties are in the Gowanda silver area and are producing silver at a rate of around 80,000 ounces monthly. BINGO GOLD MINES is a proposition of questionable value, and there are close observers who never expect to see it attain success. I do not know of any present market for the shares. I have no record of BRIDGE RIVER & HILL MINING COMPANY.

E. G. M., Hamilton, Ont. The outlook for KAMISKOTIA is attractive only in so far as HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED has continued to carry on exploration in the field. To purchase shares in syndicates holding acreage in the field would appear to be very risky business at this time. I have no detailed information regarding the syndicate mentioned.

W. A. H., Hensall, Ont. QUINTE GOLD MINES is a prospect which appears to be of uncertain value. It is situated outside the producing section of Kirkland Lake. The shares are not listed, and those buying the stock might encounter difficulty in getting rid of them.

A. J., Toronto, Ont. MARSIAI ZINC MINES, LTD., is a newly incorporated company which takes the place of SUBURBY ZINC SYNDICATE. The details available are such as to suggest a raw prospect which may warrant some exploration in an effort to learn whether it has payable deposits, or not. Efforts to finance are now under way. The venture appears to be highly speculative to say the least.

G. W., Otterville, Ont. MILLCREST has closed down temporarily, and efforts are being made to arrange further financing. The property is an interesting prospect provided adequate capital may be secured to assure reasonably aggressive exploration.

L. W. F., Windsor, Ont. ASTORIA is a prospect of uncertain value. Work on a small scale has appeared to yield nothing more than moderate encouragement. The shares represent a risky venture. CORONA has claims well located in the central part of Rouyn. A narrow vein has been located on which further work is being done. The shares are highly speculative.

"Regular Reader," New Westminster, B.C. CANADIAN LORRAIN ore is too low in grade to be handled profitably with silver quoted at around 55 cents per ounce. That is the reason for closing down. No work is under contemplation at present and the outlook is not very bright. About the only hope left is in the direction of a higher price for silver at some future date, either that or the raising of additional funds with which to endeavor to locate higher grade ore.

J. A. R., Toronto, Ont. I am very familiar with the Cobalt district but have never heard of the JESSIE FRASER mine. Certainly no such company has been operating in this district during the past decade. If anything was done before that time it must have been in an extremely small way and in comparative obscurity.

P. H. S., Montreal, Que. I would not regard WIGPOL as a good investment. Instead, it stands as a prospect of questionable or uncertain value.

J. S., Pembroke, Ont.—Having carried Dome this far it might now be well to hold it until you learn the results of deep development during the next eight months. Ore resources are being gradually exhausted due to the defined limits of mineral deposition in the sedimentaries. Hope for the future lies in being able to locate ore in the basic rock, as well as in possible continuation of the sediments to the east. Attractive issues at this time are Wright-Hargreaves, McIntyre-Porcupine and Lake Shore.

J. T. M., Regina, Sask. KIRKLAND RAND seems to be in uncertain condition financially. To properly explore the property on a scale requisite to prove the existence of a profitable mine, or not, would possibly require anything from \$100,000 up. Reports have been current about finances being raised, but I have no definite information about the arrangement at this time.

M. L., Simcoe, Ont. I have no idea what shares may be secured for in MARRIOTT MINES. The property is one with considerable prospective merit. Some ore of good grade has been found on surface, and a diamond drilling campaign was commenced recently for the purpose of exploring the deposit at depth. The results of the first hole are reported to have been encouraging. Financing seems to have been done privately, although a stock company has been formed, and I understand the further development is to be financed through sale of treasury shares. The company holds 1,100 acres, and is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, of which 2,500,000 are held in the treasury. The shares are highly speculative.

F. M., Toronto, Ont. POTTER DOAL is an interesting prospect, but you have already placed more eggs in one basket than may be considered good.

W. G. K., Toronto, Ont. PONTIAC ROUYN is among the newly incorporated mining companies. The company controls a substantial acreage in the central part of the Rouyn district. Exploration appears to be warranted. There is no assurance of success, but to those who can afford to lose, the venture is not without some possibilities. In other words, the stock represents a risky speculation.

G. B., Chapleau, Ont. CHAPUT-HUGHES is controlled by Kirkland Lake Mining Company. A long crosscut driven through the property at depth failed to disclose deposits of ore. The chances of ever taking on much value do not appear to be bright. NIGHT HAWK is lying in idleness. Rumors have been current that still remains uncertain. The property is one which appears to warrant further development, but delay means loss with certain overhead expenses going on and with possible danger of bondholders demanding their pound of flesh.

H. D., Regina, Sask. The OWENS-ACME is a prospect of questionable value. This concern has been active for quite a while, but has been turning out more literature than gold. Financing has been carried on along small lines, while any work undertaken has also been in a small way. The shares are highly speculative, and the entire future of the concern is uncertain.

D. H., Nanaimo, Ont. ROUYN GOLD has as its asset a block of 350,000 shares of QUEBEC GOLD BELT, and the Rouyn Gold shares are transferable for Quebec Gold Belt stock. Gold Belt in turn is being absorbed by RUBEC MINES, and in due time the Gold Belt shares will be transferable on a basis of share for share for Rubec. The Rubec shares are listed in Montreal and some trading has taken place at around \$1.60 per share.

M. A. C., Elmhurst, Ont. CAPITOL SILVER holds a big acreage which has interesting possibilities. It may be possible that work of an important nature may be deferred until results on adjoining property suggest some reasonable avenue of approach. The greater part of the favorable geological horizon lies at considerable depth. KIRKLAND LAKE GOLD cannot be classified as a good investment. The shares are speculative at current quotations. Do not take the Wall Street dope sheet seriously. It is a vicious contraption calculated to snare suckers.

### Hollinger to Increase Tonnage and Grade of Ore Milled

(Continued from page 17)

total of 39 per cent. annually would give a return of close to 8 per cent. annually on stock at five times par. In other words, as the par value of Hollinger shares is \$5, it follows that the shares would yield 8 per cent. interest annually at over \$24 each—based, of course, on the event of actually being able to increase the dividend rate to 39 per cent. a year.

The time appears to have arrived, however, when shareholders of Hollinger should commence to reckon the question of depletion of mine resources. The reason for this was clearly illustrated in an article in SATURDAY NIGHT on October 1st. From the facts revealed at that time, it is apparent that interest of 8 per cent. annually would scarcely be sufficient on which to base hopes of receiving capital return plus reasonable interest.

If Hollinger is to draw 2,920,000 tons of \$7 ore annually from its property, the inroads into resources would be terrific over a period of ten years—nearly 30,000,000 tons. Shareholders would appear to be justified in requiring dividends equal to 10 per cent. on the amount of capital invested. Current dividends of 26 per cent. annually would give 10 per cent. return on stock selling at \$13 per share. In event of profits reaching a basis of 39 per cent. annually, a return of 10 per cent. would be shown on stock selling at between \$19 and \$20 per share.

Therefore, while a demonstration of output may be made, and while dividends may be substantially increased, yet in the final reckoning of intrinsic value, the point to keep in mind has to do with the number of years the mine may live. A life of 20 years would require 10 per cent. return on the investment in order to provide interest plus capital return, while a life of 30 years or more might render it reasonable to consider 8 per cent. yield as satisfactory.

### INFORMATION COUPON

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Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of SATURDAY NIGHT going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in SATURDAY NIGHT for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to taint an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.



## The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

Forty-year First Mortgage and Collateral  
Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,  
Series A, 4 1/2%

Dated October 1st, 1927. Due October 1st, 1967.  
Principal and half-yearly interest payable, at the  
holder's option, in Montreal, New York City, or in  
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Price: 95.50 and accrued interest,  
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Fully descriptive circular gladly furnished  
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New Issue \$2,000,000  
**MURRAY BAY PAPER COMPANY, LTD.**  
6 1/2% First Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds  
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MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE  
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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY  
New York, September 28, 1927  
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly  
dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common  
Stock of this Company, payable November 15th, 1927,  
to Common Stockholders of record at the close of  
business November 1st, 1927.  
Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not  
close.  
OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President & Treasurer.

The International Nickel Co.  
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent.  
on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day  
available November 1, 1927, to the Preferred stock-  
holders of record at the close of business October  
1st, 1927.  
JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secy. & Treas.  
New York, October 3, 1927.

**THE  
STERLING  
TRUSTS  
CORPORATION**  
16-18 East King St., TORONTO  
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Business Efficiency  
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Insurance Co.  
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DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

**THE CANADA NATIONAL  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

**TOTAL ASSETS  
\$2,792,662.00**

A CANADIAN COMPANY IN  
VESTING ITS FUNDS IN  
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**QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO.**  
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Security \$89,000,000  
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**NORTHERN  
ASSURANCE CO. Limited**

OF  
ABERDEEN AND LONDON  
Established 1836

**FIRE — CASUALTY**

Head Office for Canada  
Northern Building, St. John St.  
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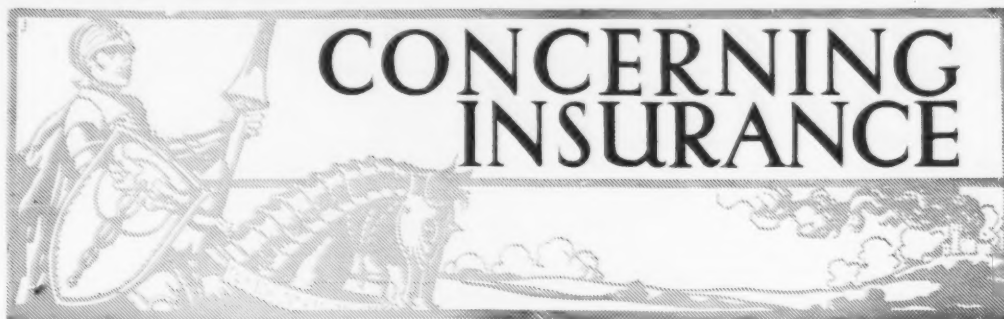
A. Hurry, Manager.  
Assets exceed \$110,000,000.

**Niagara Fire  
Insurance Co.**

Incorporated 1880

**Assets Dec. 31st, 1925  
\$20,733,740.97**

Full Canadian Deposit  
Canadian Department  
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager.  
MONTREAL



## CONCERNING INSURANCE

### Tragic Lesson in Danger of Gasoline

EVERY year in Canada a number of men, women and children lose their lives through the careless handling of gasoline and oil. It is seldom, however, that public attention is so forcibly directed to these unnecessary sacrifices as has been the case in the tragic occurrence in Toronto on October 1st in which Mr. C. R. House, his wife and baby daughter, Jeanne, lost their lives through an explosion taking place as a result it appears, of cleaning curtains with gasoline in the electric washing machine in the basement of their substantial nine-roomed dwelling, which was reduced to a mass of debris by the explosion and the combustible wreckage destroyed by the fire which ensued. It seems almost incredible in this gasoline age that anyone could be unaware of the awful danger involved in using gasoline in this way. The action of gasoline has substantially the power equal to 30 lbs. of dynamite and the deadly vapor from it may easily be ignited by the static electricity generated by the rubbing together of the material being cleaned. It is said that fifteen millions in three million times and recently been brought home by Mr. House, but now used was being used in the washing machine at the time it was known. When the explosion occurred the awful danger of using gasoline in any quantity about household premises becomes apparent. The limit in quantity permitted under the ordinary residential policy of life insurance is one quart, and when it must be contained in a tight glass metal can free from leaks it would be safe for the ordinary householder to keep gasoline out of the house altogether and use a carbon tetrachloride preparation or some other safe liquid for cleaning purposes.

### Menaces to Safe Motoring

1. Speeding.
2. Inattention.
3. Driving while intoxicated.
4. Ignoring right of way.
5. Overtaking.
6. Passing on wrong side.
7. Cutting corners.
8. Traveling too close.
9. Leaving turn without signalling.
10. Backing up without signalling.
11. Stopping and turning without signalling.
12. Driving through safety zones.
13. Passing standing vehicles.
14. Racing trailers and buses in corner.
15. Sudden stops on wet pavements.
16. Failing to "STOP" "LOOK" and "LISTEN" at R. R. Crossings.
17. Failing to watch out for children and pedestrians.
18. Driving with defective brakes and steering mechanism.

### Sun Life Calling Up Balance of Subscribed Capital

UNDER the signature of T. B. Macdonald, president, the following notice has been sent out to shareholders by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

At the present time the capital stock

of the company is two million dollars subscribed, with one million five hundred thousand dollars paid thereon, divided into 20,000 shares, each with a subscribed value of one hundred dollars and on which seven cents and five dollars has been paid.

In view of the rapid growth of the business, the directors are of the opinion that the paid-up capital should be increased to the full two million dollars. Shareholders are therefore invited to pay the additional twenty-five dollars per share on the following conditions:

(1) Payment should be made on January 2, 1928. Payment at any earlier date is not desired, and if any earlier remittance be received, it will be held over until January 2.

(2) On all remittances which reach the head office not later than January 15, 1928, dividends will accrue from the first of year; on all remittances received after January 15, dividends will accrue only from the date of the receipt of the remittance at the head office.

### Canada Life Manager to Address American Life Convention

AMONG the prominent insurance men who will address the 22nd annual meeting of the American Life Convention at Dallas, Texas, October 24th, 25th and 26th, is T. G. McConkey, general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., who will speak on "Canada and Her Diamond Jubilee." There will be a fraternal delegation present from the Association of Life Insurance Presidents composed of James V. Barry, fourth vice-president of the Metropolitan Life, Hiram D. Hart, vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Edmund Strudwick, vice-president of the Atlantic Life, Richmond, Va., and H. E. Adair, vice-president and superintendent of agents, Equitable Life of Iowa.

While business topics will be featured throughout the three days of the convention, the play-boy side of those who make the trip to Dallas has not been overlooked, for, in addition to the local entertainment, there will be the annual golf tournament. Since 1914 golf has been a distinct feature of the American Life gatherings. The first of the tournaments was held in Dallas at that time. One of the finest courses in the South, the Brook Hollow Country Club, has been chosen for the favorite sport.

The complete program follows: Addresses of welcome by Hon. Dan L. Moody, governor of Texas, and Hon. R. B. Cousins, Jr., insurance commissioner; annual address of president—H. M. Woolfen, president, American Central Life, Indianapolis, Ind.; address of president of Junior Association—John W. Callahan, assistant superintendent of agents, New World Life, Spokane, Wash.; annual report of secretary—Charles Adams, secretary and general counsel, American Life Convention.

Addresses on "Can the Cost of Life Insurance Be Reduced?" by William Montgomery, president, Aetna Mutual Life, Washington, D. C., "Operation A—Tread and a Challenge," by Roger B. Hall, managing director and general counsel, National Association

of Life Underwriters, New York; and "Interesting Incidents," by Dr. H. E. Sharrer, president, Northern States Life, Hammond, Ind. Evening—annual dinner.

"Expense and Investment in Agency Organization," by Walter E. Webb, vice-president, National Life of the United States of America, Chicago, Ill.; "Life Insurance and the Banker," by John C. Mechem, vice-president, First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; "Retailing Legislation," by P. M. Estes, general counsel, Life & Casualty, Nashville, Tenn.

"Canada and Her Diamond Jubilee," by T. G. McConkey, general manager, Canada Life, Toronto, Ontario; "Advertising as Applicable to the Legal Reserve Life Insurance Business," by John Lee Mahan, vice-president, Barcon G. Collier, Inc., New York, N.Y.; "The 'Why' of Life Insurance from the Viewpoint of a Former State Executive," by Hon. E. Lee Trinkle, active vice-president, Shenandoah Life, Roanoke, Va. Evening—executive session.

"Office Management of Life Insurance Companies," William Henry Leffingwell, President, Leffingwell-Ream Company, New York, N.Y.; business session, election of officers; adjournment.

### Uniform Policy Phraseology Recommendations

ONE of the outstanding actions taken at the recent conference in Toronto of the health and accident underwriters was the adoption of five recommendations in regard to the important subject of uniform policy phraseology. The first two of these are as follows:

#### Insuring Clause

The Insuring Clause of the Company, hereinafter called the company, hereby insures Mr. (name of insured) (hereinafter called the insured) as herein limited and provided:

Against loss of life which results solely and without other contributing causes from accidental injury.

Against loss of limb, limbs or sight which results solely and without other contributing causes from accidental injury.

Against disability which results from accidental injury or from sickness.

"Accidental injury" as used in this policy means bodily injury suffered while this policy is in force and which is effected solely and independently of all other causes through accidental means.

"Sickness" as used in this policy means sickness contracted and commencing while the sickness provisions of this policy are in force.

The death indemnity provided by this policy is \$.

The weekly indemnity is \$.

Note: The words "month" and "monthly" may be substituted for the words "week" and "weekly" throughout these provisions if desired.

#### Principal Sum Provisions

Indemnity for loss of life, limbs or sight from accidental injury

If within weeks from date of accident any one of the following losses shall result to the insured solely and without other contributing causes from accidental injury the company will pay the respective indemnities here provided, but only one of said indemnities will be paid for the same accidental injury:

(a) For loss of life said death indemnity.

(b) For loss of both hands, or for loss of both feet or for loss of one hand and one foot, or for loss of the sight of both eyes said death indemnity.

(c) For loss of one arm or loss of one leg per cent. of said death indemnity.

(d) For loss of one hand or one foot per cent. of said death indemnity.

(e) For loss of sight of one eye per cent. of said death indemnity.

The word "loss" as used in paragraphs (b) and (e) inclusive, with reference to hand or hands, foot or feet, means complete severance at or above the wrist or ankle so that no part of the hand or foot remains, and as used with reference to arm or leg means complete severance at or above the elbow or knee, and as used with reference to eye or eyes means the irreparable loss of the entire sight thereof.

### A Great Growing Company

The total life assurance in force by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada today exceeds the total life assurance in force in all Canada in all companies before the war.

On December 31st, 1926, it amounted to \$1,256,490,000, or an increase over 1925 of 23%.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



### "How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right,  
but what about  
Mother till I can  
be her man?"

**Great-West  
Life COMPANY**

### Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

One Canadian in every  
six is a Metropolitan  
Policyholder

To state there are 1,349,404 Metropolitan policies in force in Canada is just another way of saying one Canadian in every six is insured with the Metropolitan.

Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

SIDNEY H. PIPE, Fellow, Actuarial Society of America, Fellow, American Institute of Actuaries, Associate, British Institute of Actuaries.

MAJOR E. P. S. ALLEN, D.S.O., Associate, Actuarial Society of America, Associate, Actuarial Society of America.

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CANADA'S FIRST FIRM OF  
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Our offices are equipped with Haultain Sorting and Tabulating Machines. Statistical records retained and maintained. Pension Funds organized and valued.



Home Owners Liability Insurance protects you against

claims by employees and the public

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

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ESTABLISHED 1797  
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED  
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN  
**INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION**

### MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

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INSURANCE**

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LIBERAL CONTRACTS

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SECURITY EXCEEDS \$88,000,000

Applications for agencies invited.

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Managing Director

Head Office for Canada  
TORONTO

E. G. G. JOHNSON,  
Asst. Manager

### The Protective Association of Canada

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.  
HEAD OFFICE: GRANT, QUE.

**The Only Purely Canadian Company**

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON,  
Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

J. G. FULLER,  
Secy., Asst. Mgr.



MR. T. G. McCONKEY  
General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company,  
who will give an address before the American Life Convention at its Annual Meeting at Dallas, Texas, Oct. 26th to 28th.



## The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:  
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO  
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.  
**J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada**  
Applications for Agencies Invited

## THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal  
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,  
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.  
**C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager**  
For Canada and Newfoundland  
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED  
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

## The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,  
Accident and Sickness Insurance  
We invite agency correspondence.  
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMUR, Managing Director.

## Increase Your Automobile Insurance

The frequency of accidents and the responsibility of the driver for personal injury and property damage, are reasons for carrying maximum protection. Consult our agent.

We Invite Applications for Agencies

## The DOMINION & CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO—ESTABLISHED 1887  
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-President and Man. Dir. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.  
BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, St. John, Halifax, London, Eng.

## EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY A Strong Canadian Company!

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE  
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY HAIL  
**Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited**  
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE  
TORONTO  
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada  
A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

**The Monarch Life**  
Pays Liberal Profits to Policyholders  
If you are Healthy To-day  
Insure!  
Apply to  
**THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG—or to the Company's Branch Offices in Principal Canadian Cities

**Men of Reputation and Reliability**  
Seeking an opportunity for advancement should seriously consider the business of life insurance, not as temporary employment but as their future life's work, with the emphasis on the word, "work." It is pleasant, interesting and remunerative work. We can make it very interesting for two such men in connection with each of our offices in Alberta and Saskatchewan.  
Address—Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon.

## THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT.

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926) ... \$ 3,822,316  
Reserves ..... 2,422,896  
Insurance in Force ..... 33,050,441



## CONCERNING INSURANCE

### Agents Interested in Compulsory Automobile Insurance

AT THE recent meeting of the Michigan Association of Insurance Agents, the question that apparently interested the delegates most was that of compulsory automobile insurance. President Lee A. Dudley, of Battle Creek, said: "One thing is certain, the agents must fight tooth and nail against any scheme which contemplates state insurance."

"There is undoubtedly a sweeping demand for a solution of the problem of the driver who is financially and otherwise irresponsible," said Mr. Dudley. "The public will laugh if a blind insurance profession attempts to waive this question lightly to one side for selfish reasons. Massachusetts is the pioneer and other states are standing patiently by awaiting the verdict as pronounced in the Bay State. The insurance commissioner of that state only recently said that the new law was functioning perfectly. What is the answer and where shall we stand?"

"As I see it, there is only one place where we can stand without being swept into oblivion on this subject and that is on a platform which contemplates entering into the program in an active and constructive way. We must not yield an inch so far as state insurance is concerned, but we must help satisfy a crying need and at the same time preserve our great institution of insurance."

### INSURANCE INQUIRIES

W. W. Tillsonburg, Ont.: Equipment and fixtures are usually written at a lower rate than stock, about ten cents per \$100 lower. Of course, if you are paying non-tariff rates on stock and tariff rates on fixtures, that might account for the difference. The three companies mentioned, the Gore District, the Waterloo Mutual, and the Hartford Fire, are all in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

F. N. Montreal, Que.: Western Mutual Life Association, with head office at Los Angeles, California, and Canadian head office at Winnipeg, was organized in 1886 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1920. It confines its operations to members of the Masonic order. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$240,000 (accepted at \$227,648) and is authorized to transact life insurance as a fraternal society in this country to the extent covered by its act of incorporation, constitution and laws. It issues two classes of policies: (1) renewable term policies with premiums increasing to age 65, after which a level premium of \$76.66 per \$1,000 is charged for an endowment assurance maturing at age 85; prior to 1925 this was a whole life assurance; and (2) ordinary policies with level premiums. These latter policies contain a permanent total disability benefit providing waiver of premium and the payment of the sum assured in 20 equal annual instalments in the event of total and permanent disability prior to age 60; also guaranteed surrender values not exceeding the reserves maintained. With respect to its Canadian business the society is required to maintain in Canada a deposit with the Government at least to the reserves on such business on the N.P.C. 4% basis. The society is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, but if insuring with it we advise against accepting one of its renewable term policies. Take one of its ordinary level premium policies with the permanent disability benefit instead.

W. B. Glace Bay, N.S.: Ministers Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., is not licensed to do business in Canada, has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and therefore we advise against insuring with it, even though its rates may appear lower than those charged by other companies. We believe that you will obtain better results if you buy your insurance from a regularly licensed legal reserve life insurance institution, and we advise you not to purchase the policy you refer to, an endowment at age 65, from any other kind of institution.

A. M. Edmonton, Alta.: The Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, with head office at Edmonton, is making steady progress in building up its business, and in a reasonable length of time should be making some return to those who have furnished the capital to carry on the company. It is safe to insure with, and if you took out a policy with it on the non-participating plan you would be

making no mistake. According to latest Government figures, its total assets at the end of 1926 were \$668,310, while its total liabilities except capital were \$579,219, showing a surplus over all liabilities except capital of \$89,091. The paid-up capital was \$110,075. The total income in 1926 was \$252,182, exclusive of \$310 paid on capital stock. The total disbursements were \$126,393, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$125,789. The company commenced business on October 4, 1913, though but little headway was made before the present management took charge. The company has not yet been in a position to pay dividends. If you have any shares we advise holding them rather than selling at a sacrifice, though we do not recommend the purchase of the stock at a premium by anyone looking for an early return on the investment.

J. E. Fort William, Ont.: At your father's age his expectation of life is about six years, so we believe it would be better to keep up the premium payments than to take the present cash surrender value of the policy. It is altogether improbable in our opinion that there will be any further increase in the premium, as the society now carrying the insurance is on an actuarial basis of solvency and maintaining reserves sufficient to mature its certificates in full without abatement, according to the Government valuation of its actuarial liabilities. We note that this certificate was taken out 35 years ago in the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Ontario, and was originally for \$2,000, being cut down in the readjustment to \$1,112, while the premium was increased to \$80. It shows the inevitable outcome of the assessment system of life insurance and how it invariably turns out to be a broken reed to those depending upon it for permanent insurance protection.

H. W. Vancouver, B.C.: We do not advise the purchase at a premium of stock in new insurance companies by anyone looking for a satisfactory yield on the investment at an early date. Home Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at Calgary, has been in business since July 1st, 1923, and operates under an Alberta charter. Its assets at the end of 1926 totalled \$80,933.88, while the liabilities except capital were \$8,346.72, made up of re-insurance reserve \$7,641.15, and losses in suspense, \$705.21. The capital stock paid up (including calls outstanding) was \$62,500. There was thus a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$10,087.16 shown by the company at the end of 1926. The receipts in 1926 were \$65,519.09, made up of: net premiums, \$15,502.25; interest, \$2,592.34; capital stock, \$7,975.00; other, \$9,449.50. The payments were: expenses of management, \$34,589.48; losses, \$11,945.68.

C. N. Kitchener, Ont.: Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg is an agency for the sale in Canada of the policies of three American mutual fire insurance companies. While the three companies issue a single policy, their liability under it is several and not joint, each company being liable for one-third the amount of the policy and no more. The rates charged are the regular tariff rates, with a refund at the end of the year of what is not required for losses and expenses. So far the refunds have been substantial and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to their members. The refund paid on hardware risks is 50 per cent. The companies pay no commissions to agents, securing their business through salaried representatives or inspectors. The three companies are regularly licensed in Canada and maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here. They maintain Government deposits in Canada as follows: Hardware Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, \$160,000; Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Owatonna, Minnesota, \$164,173; Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, \$149,750. These companies are safe to insure with for the class of insurance they transact.

### INFORMATION COUPON

This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books

The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

## The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets ..... \$2,200,000  
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities ..... 1,284,386  
Total Losses Paid ..... 7,700,000

Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal

P. J. Perrin, Vice-President & General Manager.  
H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.  
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.  
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.

### GENERAL AGENTS

Shaw & Begg, Limited ..... Toronto, Ont.  
C. H. McFadyen & Co., Limited ..... Winnipeg, Man.  
Butler Byers Bros., Limited ..... Saskatoon, Sask.  
James O. Miller & Co., Limited ..... Calgary, Alta.  
Central Agencies, Limited ..... Truro, N.S.  
Machum & Foster ..... St. John's, N.B.  
Dale & Co., Limited ..... St. John's, Nfld.  
British Columbia Branch, F. A. Burgess, Manager ..... Vancouver, B.C.  
Applications for Agencies in Unrepresented Districts Invited.

## NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS: \$5,000,000

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY  
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

### PROVINCIAL AGENTS

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM

R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL

OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG

ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.

WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## THE General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada

Insurance that Really Insures

Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass, Boiler, Electrical Machinery, Guarantee, Accident, Sickness, Liability, (all lines), Fire, Hail, Explosion and Sprinkler Leakage

Thos. H. Hall, Managing Director W. A. Barrington, Manager

## ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Head Office for Canada E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager  
TORONTO

REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,

64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

ASSETS EXCEED \$98,000,000.

## EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

J. H. RIDDEL, Head Office for Canada E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager  
TORONTO  
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax  
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA  
ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, ASSISTANT MANAGER  
**PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**  
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
TORONTO  
(FIRE INSURANCE)  
AGENTS WANTED

## PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England

LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA

ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.

Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.  
Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL  
Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.  
Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG  
R. S. Hickson, Superintendent of Agencies.  
Toronto Agents: Messrs. Farkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

## CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

H. G. B. Alexander, Pres.

Capital Paid Up \$2,000,000 Assets Exceed \$13,000,000

ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS SICKNESS } Insurance

Head Office Service Unexcelled Federal Building Toronto  
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Writing Fire Insurance at Cost  
Assets \$3,751,738.94

ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

### BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.



## AS WORN BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES



## OVERCOATS

Tailored by  
**Joseph May & Son**  
London, England

With these careless, comfortable lines that make for British swank.

\$35 to \$60

Exclusive With

**Pascoes**

2ND FLOOR KENT BUILDING  
YONGE and RICHMOND



### Larger Earnings for Cosgrave Brewery

EARNINGS of Cosgrave Export Brewery Company, Limited, for the year ending August 31, 1927, show a substantial improvement over those for the two preceding years, profits amounting to \$88,922 as compared with \$48,376 for the year ending August 31, 1926, and \$68,249 for the previous year.

The previous balance brought forward was \$82,945 and tax readjustment for 1926 was \$124, making the total available for appropriations \$102,293.

Dividends were paid at the rate of 5 per cent, absorbing \$50,000. Addi-

Water and Power Company; and a contract for sulphite pulp with Ste. Anne Paper Company, Ltd., which company is controlled by the same interests.

The cutting leases or rights which the company controls are on Crown timber limits, located on the water-sheds of the Malbaie and Gouffe Rivers, tributary to its plant, and will provide the full requirements of a 120-ton mill for a period of 30 years from December, 1925, on a favorable basis, insuring a low cost of the principal raw material for a period of time materially in excess of the present bond issue.

The production of the company's mills will be marketed under contract of sale with the Canadian Newspaper Company, Limited, which is the largest distributor of newsprint paper in the world.

The value of the company's assets, after giving effect to present financing, and upon completion of its paper mill, is conservatively estimated at \$4,350,000.

As regards estimated earnings, the cost of manufacturing newsprint paper at the company's mill can be estimated very closely, and based upon the present price of newsprint paper it is confidently estimated that the net earnings of the company available for depreciation and interest will be not less than \$545,000 per annum. An amount sufficient to cover the minimum annual interest charge of \$150,000 on these bonds over 4½ times.

The offering price of the bonds is 100 and accrued interest, to yield 4.50 per cent.



MR. L. D. M. BAXTER  
Managing Secretary of the Manitoba Chamber of Mines, Winnipeg, which has developed into a worth-while organization during the last year.

ditional income tax for 1925 took \$1,130, reserves for income tax in 1927 amounted to \$7,201 and a surplus was carried forward into the current year of \$33,960.

The balance sheet reveals an improvement in net working capital, the total being \$81,947 compared with \$79,481 the year before.

In his remarks to the shareholders, President J. F. Cosgrave says:

"During the past year the only capital expenditures of any importance, to take care of the new Ontario Liquor Control Act, amounted to \$30,000.00, covering a further installation of glass enamelled steel tanks, for the storage and ageing of beer, thereby increasing our capacity to fifty-four tanks."

"I also wish to draw your attention to the fact that your company, not only carries fire insurance to the fullest extent, but in addition has protected its shareholders by carrying a profits insurance which, in the event of total or partial cessation of business, through fire, guarantees a sufficient sum per day to secure the payment of dividends to shareholders and all fixed charges, until the resumption of business."

"It may be interesting for you to know that the shares in your company are widely distributed among over 1,000 shareholders."

"The business for the ensuing year, augurs extremely well, in view of the fact that the sales for the three months under the Liquor Control Act, from June 1st to August 1st, the end of our fiscal year, was close to 50 per cent. of the total business for the whole year."

### Murray Bay Paper Co. Bond Issue

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, and Peabody, Smith and Company, Inc., are offering in Canada and the United States an issue of \$2,000,000 Murray Bay Paper Company, Limited, 4½ per cent, first mortgage 20-year sinking fund gold bonds.

Murray Bay Paper Company will be controlled through common stock ownership by a group comprising Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, the Mead Investment Company, Dayton, Ohio, and other interests prominent in the Canadian newspaper industry. The company is now constructing a paper mill with a rated capacity of 120 tons per day of finished newsprint paper about 6 miles from the port of Murray Bay, approximately 90 miles below the City of Quebec. It is expected that the mill will be in complete operation early in the Spring of 1928.

The company has acquired, under contracts on favorable terms, wood cutting rights on Crown limits; lease of a going, modern groundwood pulp mill, having its own hydraulic development with an installed capacity of 4,650 h.p.; a contract for electrical power with subsidiary of Shawinigan

Dominion and Provincial  
Government Bonds  
Municipal Bonds  
Public Utility  
and  
Industrial Financing  
Foreign Issues Quoted

## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE: 189 St. James Street  
Established 1901  
E. R. WOOD, President  
LONDON, ENGL. OFFICE: No. 6 Austin Friars  
Head Office: 26 King Street East  
TORONTO 2

## "Grow with the Continental"

Those who are associated with our company and who take an active part in its steady and prosperous growth will individually "grow with the Continental" and reap the rewards of increased income and positions of responsibility.

## CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. TORONTO

Be sure your WILL is made, naming  
a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR  
Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED \$1,172,500.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$1,259,430.16

THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.  
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.  
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

## The Willison Neely Corporation Limited

DEALERS IN  
Canadian Government, Municipal and  
"Dollar for Dollar" Bonds

CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING TORONTO  
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA

## YOUR MONEY INVESTED IN NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT TRUST, INC.

participates in the growth and earnings  
of these 80 great industrial companies:

RAILROADS	AMUSEMENTS	SUGARS
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. New York Central Railroad Co. Northern Pacific Railway Co. Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Louisville & Nashville Railroad Illinois Central Railroad Company The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Union Pacific Railroad Company	Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation STEELS United States Steel Corporation Bethlehem Steel—Preferred Steel—Preferred American Steel Foundries AUTOMOBILES General Motors Corporation Packard Motor Car Company Dodge Bros.—Preferred Studebaker Corporation ACCESSORIES AND RUBBERS United States Rubber—Preferred The B. F. Goodrich Co. Stewart-Warner Speedometer Timken Roller Bearing TOBACCOS American Tobacco Company General Cigar Company American Snuff Company METALS AND COALS American Smelting & Refining Cerro de Pasco Copper Chile Copper Company Kennecott Copper Corporation Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. Grand Creek Coal Company CHAIN STORES Childs Company Schaeffs Retail Stores TEXTILES Thayer, Peabody & Co. Wooling, Heminway Company Mannhattan Shirt Company	Cuban-American Sugar Company Great Western Sugar Company (new) PRINTING AND PAPER International Paper—Preferred American Type Founders Company CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation Household Products, Incorporated Atlas Powder Company Union Carbide & Carbon Texas Gulf Sulphur Company BUILDING MATERIALS Long-Hill Lumber Corp.—Class A Certain-teed Products Corporation MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT International Harvester Company Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. American Locomotive Company United Shoe Machinery Corporation Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. TYPEWRITERS AND CAMERAS Underwood Typewriter Company Eastman Kodak Company National Cash Register—Class A ADVERTISING General Outdoor Advertising— Class A GROCES Endicott-Johnson Corporation

All of the above stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.  
New England Investment Trust Inc., is designed to give to investors of moderate means as well as to those of larger means, the advantages of participating in a diversified investment for the purpose of insuring safety and increase of both income and capital.  
These 80 Companies are among the leading Railway, Public Utility, Industrial and Manufacturing organizations on the North American continent and an investment in them is one that should grow in value as the continent grows in population and wealth.

Complete information regarding this exceptionally attractive investment will be sent on request.

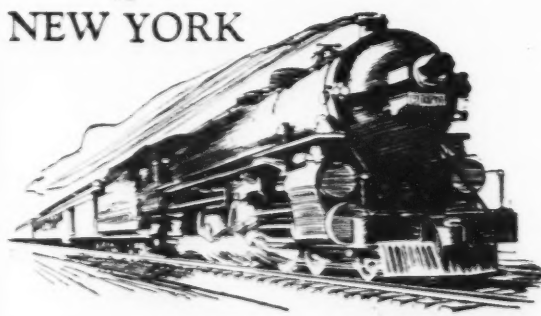
## COLLATERAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

J. M. ROBINSON, 190 St. James St.  
President, MONTREAL  
R. H. NELSON, Manager.  
R. L. ELLIS, Vice-President. Tele.: Main 0326  
J. M. Robinson & Sons, Ltd.  
Established 1880  
SAINT JOHN MONCTON FREDERICTON

You may send me without obligation circular giving details of an investment in the Collateral Trust Shares of the New England Investment Trust, Inc., to yield about 7½%.

Name .....  
Address .....

## Lehigh Valley Service to NEW YORK



THROUGH sleeping car for Pennsylvania Station, New York, leaves Toronto via Canadian National Railways at 5.45 P.M., Standard Time, nightly.

GOING		RETURNING	
Lv. Toronto	Ar. New York	Lv. New York	Ar. Toronto
5.45 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	6.25 p.m.	8.55 a.m.

Dining Car serving dinner and breakfast in both directions.

For information, reservations, etc., apply to F. V. Higginbottom, Canadian Passenger Agent, 13 King Street W. Phone Elgin 2214-2215; or at Canadian National ticket offices.

## Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond



and loss balance in the current report of \$714,197.

The working capital position of the company shows little change, standing at \$2,358,437, as against \$2,459,861 in the previous report. Among the assets in the balance sheet inventories are shown higher by approximately half a million dollars, while among the liabilities bank loans are higher by about the same amount.

### Bond Prices Definitely Higher

FUNDS will not remain idle and this is probably the chief explanation of the recent large rise in stock prices. Business men want their capital to earn something, and when they cannot get the yields they want they will accept the yields they can get," says Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in the United States.

"Under conditions where the supply of capital seeking investment exceeds the supply of new investments available for purchase, other considerations count for but little. Such matters as yields, intrinsic values, past prices, brokers' loans, corporation earnings and general precedents become temporarily of secondary importance.

"These conditions ought to mean a continued upward trend of bond prices. Stocks might react any time in response to a temporary shortage of funds in New York due to financing of the Autumn trade, but bonds look definitely higher. Nor does there appear to be any reason yet for switching from long-term into short-term issues."

### Quebec Pulp and Paper Sale Ratified

AT A meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., held in Montreal, the deal whereby the assets of the company are sold to Price Bros. and Co., Ltd., and Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation was ratified unanimously. Shareholders have the option of accepting one of two forms in transferring their shares.

(a) Forty dollars in cash and \$70 of preferred stock in the new company that will be formed by the purchasers to take over Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited.

(b) Twenty-one dollars cash and \$100 in new preferred stock. This refers to the exchange for Quebec Pulp and Paper preferred, carrying 50 per cent. bonus of common stock of that company. As regards holders having no bonus common stock, they will be entitled to receive at their option \$100 of the new preferred stock for a like amount of the old, or \$20 in cash and \$70 in preferred.

There is approximately \$12,500,000 of stock outstanding.

### \$35,000,000 of Shawinigan Bonds Offered

OFFERING is being made by a syndicate composed of Aldred & Company, Limited; Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.; the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal, of an issue of \$35,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, series "A", 40-year 4½ per cent. due Oct. 1, 1967, of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company. This issue, which is part of the \$200,000,000 recently authorized by shareholders of the company, is being offered simultaneously in the United States by a strong banking group. The issue price of the bonds is 95½ and accrued interest to yield the investor over 4.75 per cent.

In the prospectus issued in connection with the offering it is stated that the proceeds from this bond issue, together with those from the sale of an additional 100,000 shares of capital stock of the company, recently announced, will be used to retire, through call, all the existing funded debt of the company, aggregating \$26,392,500, and also to supply more than \$9,000,000 to defray costs of additions, improvements and acquisitions.

That the bonds are well protected with regard to assets is indicated by the fact that, upon completion of the present financing, total book value of the properties and securities, upon which the bonds will be a first mortgage and pledge will amount to above \$50,000,000. Of this sum over \$10,000,000 will be represented by property and plant, and \$10,000,000 by first mortgage bonds of controlled companies. Actual values of the properties substantially exceed the book values, and additional bonds are issuable only under restrictions of the mortgage.

Comparison of the company's earnings over a period of seven years from 1921 to date shows that both gross and net revenues have shown a steady growth, the former having risen from \$4,224,046 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, to \$8,818,111 for the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1927, and the latter from \$2,838,995 to \$4,813,730 in the same period. Net earnings for the twelve months' period ended Aug. 31 last amounted to more than three

times interest requirements or \$1,575,000 on total outstanding funded debt as at completion of the present financing.

It is of interest to note that the outstanding capital stock of the company, including the 100,000 shares being offered to shareholders at present, represents a market valuation of more than \$100,000,000 at current market levels. Dividends on the capital stock, the total of which outstanding has been increased steadily through rights to shareholders, have been paid without interruption for the past 19 years.

### New German "Loan Liquidation Debt"

MARK loans of German States, (e. g. Hamburg, Bremen, etc.) cities, municipal and similar associations, may be offered for exchange into a new "Loan Liquidation Debt", in accordance with the German law of July 16, 1925, at the rate of 25 Reichsmark for 1,000 marks face value of the old loan, provided that the loan was issued prior to January 1, 1919, says a notice issued by the special commissioner for German Government Loans, 42 Broadway, New York City. For loans issued after December 31, 1918, Reichsmark 25 Loan Liquidation Debt will be granted for each mark 1,000 gold value of the old loan. The gold value will be calculated on the basis of the value which the debtor received through the issue of the loan. Goldmark 500 is the minimum amount of bonds which can be accepted for revaluation.

Both, old holders (i.e. owners since prior to July 1st, 1920) who have neglected to deposit their bonds under the old possession procedure, and new holders, (i.e. owners since June 20, 1920) may call their bonds under the above conditions between October 1, 1927, and January 14, 1928. Bonds not filed within the said time limit become void, and no longer represent any claim against the debtor.

Applications must be filed through any bank in Germany or at the National City Bank of New York, New York, where blanks and other papers may be obtained.

Not to be considered as State loans are such loans of States which have been taken over by the Reich, as for instance, Prussian Consols, which had to be deposited under a previous procedure.

### New Construction Company Formed

INCORPORATED under an Ontario charter, with a capitalization of \$100,000, the Foundation and Construction Company of Ontario, Limited, has been formed to carry on a general contracting business in Ontario.

The new company has grown out of the Foundation Company of Canada, Limited, which has been associated with many large construction undertakings in the Province. This company, in turn, is part of a world-wide organization of Foundation Companies, namely, the Foundation Company, Limited, of London, England, the Foundation Company, New York, and the Foundation Company (foreign).

The formation, therefore, of the Foundation and Construction Company of Ontario brings one of the world's largest engineering and construction organizations into close contact with the building activities of Ontario.

The Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., of Toronto, is president of the new company. Mr. R. E. Chadwick, M.E.I.C., a former resident of Toronto and a graduate of the University of Toronto, is vice-president. The local office is under the management of R. V. Seron, also a graduate of the University of Toronto. He has been connected with the company for some years and comes from Ottawa to assume his new duties.

The Foundation and Construction Company of Ontario will handle a general contracting business along the same lines as that carried on by the Foundation Company of Canada. It will specialize in office buildings, industrial plants, harbors and docks, hydro-electric and steam power plants, bridges, sewers and difficult foundations.

### Standard Mortgage Making Good Progress

SATISFACTORY progress is reported by the Standard Mortgage Loan Corporation, Limited, for the first nine months of the current year. The company's fiscal year closes December 31st, and the balance sheet will not be available until early in January of the new year, but taking earnings for the first nine months as a basis, the company states that net earnings for the full year will probably be in excess of \$35,000. Inasmuch as the dividend requirements on the outstanding preferred stock are only \$5,200, a good margin will be left over to be carried forward to the profit and loss account. While a por-

tion of the surplus would be available for dividends on the common stock, the company states that its policy is to build up a substantial reserve fund before inaugurating dividends on the junior issue. There are no bonds and the company has no bank loans.

### Canadian Vickers Preferred Stock Issue

OFFERING is being made by a syndicate of Montreal and Toronto bond houses of \$1,700,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, \$100 par value, of Canadian Vickers, Limited. The syndicate is composed of Drury & Company, Hanson Bros., R. A. Daly & Company, McLeod, Young, Weir & Company, Limited, James Richardson & Sons, Limited, and Murray & Company, and shares are being offered to the public at par and accrued dividend, with a bonus of 2½ shares of common stock with each 10 shares of preferred.

Canadian Vickers, Limited, operates a dry dock and shipbuilding plant and through the acquisition in 1923 of the Phoenix Bridge & Iron Works, Limited, also operates in the structural steel, industrial and mining machinery and aircraft manufacturing business.

In connection with the drydock and shipbuilding business of the company, Vickers, Limited, of London, England, has agreed to give the Canadian company a first refusal of any licenses, patents, inventions, etc., which the former may desire to exploit in this country. The floating drydock is of

steel construction, has a lifting capacity of 22,500 tons, and is capable of docking the largest ship now coming into Montreal. By the terms of a contract entered into by the company with the Canadian Government in 1913, the former received from the latter a subsidy of \$105,000 per annum, payable for a period of 22 years, dating from the year 1927. This subsidy has been assigned to the trustee for the bonds of the company to guarantee payment of interest and otherwise as security for the issue.

The structural steel plant is one of the largest in the Dominion. The industrial engineering plant is equipped to manufacture turbine and reciprocating marine engines and boilers, sulphite digesters, cement tube mills, steam accumulators, coal pulverisers, etc., and also holds the Canadian right to manufacture the Kidwell water tube boiler and Ljungström air preheater.

The aircraft plant of the company has already designed and has built, or is building at present 70 aircraft.

For the fiscal year 1926 net earnings of the company after deducting all operating and maintenance charges,

etc., but before depreciation, taxes and preferred dividends, amounted to \$369,933, or over three times preferred dividend requirements. Profits for the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 10, 1927, calculated on the same basis, amounted to \$246,000, or equivalent to an annual rate of \$20.90 a share on the preferred stock, this despite the fact that period under review included a majority of the more inactive months of the company's fiscal year.

The prospectus states that the business of the company continues to show satisfactory growth, and that it is confidently expected that there will result

Interest Due  
October 15th

### Bloor Building United First Mortgage Bonds

Coupons payable at United Bond Company office, Windsor, Royal Bank, Windsor, and Toronto, office of Howard C. Wade, Detroit, and Chemical National Bank, New York.

UNITED BOND COMPANY, LTD.  
Toronto. Windsor.

### PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED of LONDON, England

Established 1782  
FIRE — LIFE — MARINE

Total Resources exceed ..... \$150,000,000  
Claims paid exceed ..... \$800,000,000  
J. B. Paterson, Manager; C. W. C. Tyre, Secretary; Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer;  
W. N. Blackstock, Life Superintendent.  
Head Office for Canada: 100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.

### What's Wrong With Shorthand?

Secretaries Say:—

"Those awful waits while he chats over the phone."  
"Hours wasted while he's in conference."  
"No one else can read my notes."  
"These endless notes make me dizzy."  
"I'm sure he said that, but..."  
"Cold notes are maddening."  
"No time for real secretarial work."

That's enough! I'll show him this trial offer right away.



L. R. GREENE,  
Vice-President Tuckett Limited,  
Hamilton, distributors of well-known tobacco products throughout Canada, has used The Dictaphone for 18 years,—and found it invaluable.

### What's Wrong With Shorthand?

Executives Say:—

"I'm forced to cut dictation short."  
"If she could only take it as fast as I think."  
"She can't help me with other things."  
"If I could only dictate while it's fresh in my mind."  
"Pshaw! she's gone! I'll have to wait till tomorrow."  
"I had all this clear in my mind last night."

That's enough! I'll send in the coupon below on general principles.

## "What I like is immediate service" "But that's only one reason why I value my Dictaphone"

A keen observer is L. R. Greene, Vice-President of Tuckett, Ltd., prominent Canadian distributors of tobacco products. You'll find his comments right to the point.

"Needless delays when you have a big day's work to do are certainly galling. It's an immense satisfaction, on the other hand, to have a Dictaphone always available and ready to accept dictation or to record anything you want put down in black and white.

"I use The Dictaphone intermittently all through the day, often after hours. I don't have to keep calling my secretary or arrange my work to suit her convenience and she never has to come to my desk to take notes or sit idly waiting when I'm interrupted. Instead she's busy typing what I have already given my Dictaphone or is engaged in some other helpful work. "Being alone in my office helps me to concentrate. My dictation is unhurried and consequently far better phrased than if I were constantly beset by the annoying thought that my stenographer is kept waiting while

I'm striving to express myself most clearly.

"I find The Dictaphone especially helpful in outlining sales and advertising bulletins and campaigns; also in recording statistics and report figures. The old method of keeping a stenographer at your desk for a lengthy period while you work out items piecemeal, or of making copious longhand notes and dictating later, is unthinkable when a Dictaphone is at hand."

Gladys Reinhold, Mr. Greene's secretary, says: "I'm a booster for The Dictaphone because it's really an untiring assistant and a most considerate friend. It takes away all the worry that generally goes with shorthand, especially when a girl takes dictation from several executives as I do. I couldn't begin to accomplish (or earn) so much without it."

Appreciative statements such as these come from thousands of Dictaphone users. When will you let The Dictaphone help you? Why not accept our coupon offer and try The Dictaphone yourself? —Without obligation on your part, of course.

Mail With Your Letterhead

TO Dictaphone Sales Corp. Ltd.

33 Melinda Street, Toronto

T. R. CRAYSTON, General Manager

☐ I want to read what leading executives or secretaries say about increasing their ability with The Dictaphone. Mail me FREE copy of your booklet, "What's Wrong With Shorthand?" and "Shorthand Plus".  
☐ I am a Secretary ☐ Executive

[Check one]

☐ Please notify your nearest office to let me try a New Model 10 without obligation.

World-Wide organization—U.S.A., London, Paris, Brussels, Sydney, Shanghai, etc.

DICTATE TO  
**THE DICTAPHONE**  
"REG. CANADA"

and double your ability to get things done



### The Port of Montreal

IN SPITE of a generally adverse season due to the disastrous general strike in England, the prolonged coal strike which entirely changed the face of trade and commerce on at least two continents, and the partial suspension of overseas grain movements until after the closed season on the St. Lawrence River, the Port of Montreal continued to make progress and add to the volume of its business in 1926. A new record for the port for merchant shipping handled in and out was achieved with a total of 9,210,699 tons. The number of ships entering the port also created a new record with 1,421 vessels recorded.

The above record makes the future prospect of the Port of Montreal very bright, when such results can be secured under such adverse conditions. As is pertinently pointed out by the Commissioners in their report, in recent years trade and shipping conditions have been favorable and shipowners have been eager to come up the St. Lawrence with cargoes, water levels and weather conditions being so advantageous. In those years the harbor of Montreal leaped from one peak of achievement to another, year after year establishing records which were envied by other harbors. In 1926, however, not one of these favorable features of operation existed and the gratifying record was made with many conditions unfavorable.

In the last fiscal year Montreal handled an import trade with a value of \$212,901,307 and an export trade valued at \$215,969,366, a total trade value of \$428,870,673. This further consolidates the place of the premier Canadian port as the second port of the North American continent, while Montreal has been long established by a wide lead as the foremost grain shipping port of the world. Though total grain shipments fell away to a small extent last year due to the unusual conditions prevailing, a new record was made for the export of wheat. Montreal ships as much grain in its eight months' season as do the six leading ports of North America combined in their twelve months' operation, and facilities and capacities are continually being extended at the Canadian port to handle more. A new port record was recently made when 1,375,426 bushels were received and 2,845,421 bushels shipped in a single day, a total of 4,220,847 bushels handled in twenty-four hours.

The tonnage handled at Montreal is a mixed one, reflecting the varied production of the Dominion, and its volume and variety must increase with the further development of trade which is inevitably ahead of Canada, and especially the greater shipments of foodstuffs which the future is likely to see going to the British Isles. New phases of trade are continually being added. A few years ago, for instance, there were no overseas coal shipments handled at Canadian eastern ports. In the 1926 season Montreal handled 176,089 tons of coal, and this season up to the end of June 261,113 tons, of which 251,442 were from the United Kingdom and the remainder from Germany and Holland. Such developments necessitate continual expansion and the Commissioners have at the present time a \$12,000,000 program of improvement awaiting Government sanction.

Considering the great popularity of the St. Lawrence route with foreign travellers and the increasing volume of trans-Atlantic passenger travel in and out of Montreal, pertinent interest attached to the selection of Montreal by the Dominion Government upon the advice of British experts for the site of the mooring mast Canada is to erect in connection with the projected airship service from the British Isles. Montreal exhibited little aggression in the keen rivalry among various Canadian centres for selection and the Government's decision is tribute to the strategic position Montreal occupies for such traffic. Inauguration of the service is expected within a year or two, and as the Canadian destination Montreal will enjoy increased prestige. Montreal will, in fact, develop along modern lines and develop as an air port in the way it has as a seaport.

### The Port of Vancouver

AFTER perusing the annual report of the Port of Montreal it is interesting to scan that of its friendly rival on the Pacific, Vancouver, which similarly, in the face of the same adverse conditions calculated to temporarily halt its rate of progress, created a new record. The total of all vessels entering the port rose to 19,767 in 1926 from 19,028 the previous year, a gain of 739 distributed among all classes of craft. Total imports rose from 3,814,908 tons in 1925 to 4,681,910 tons in 1926, an increase of 23 per cent., and exports advanced from 2,600,167 tons in 1925 to 3,353,512 tons in 1926, a gain of

29 per cent. Canadian trade figures for the last fiscal year show the value of Vancouver's imports to have been \$69,390,839 and exports \$116,569,768, a total trade of \$185,960,607.

The growth of Vancouver has been very rapid and belongs to quite recent years. Since 1909 the number of deep-sea ships entering the harbor has risen from 71 to 1,071 and the net tonnage has increased from 195,789 to 3,698,066, a gain which amply warrants the conclusion expressed by the port commissioners "that these figures alone point clearly to the place among the world ports towards which Vancouver is steadily advancing." In the post-war years, in fact, the status of Vancouver has been revolutionized, and from being the mere outlet of a small volume of Western Canadian trade to the Orient and Antipodes it has assumed a place among the great ports and trades with nearly every country of the globe.

Various factors have contributed to this, one being the development of Vancouver as a port of grain export. It is significant to note that in spite of the many factors militating against the grain movement in 1926 Vancouver handled 15,229,906 bushels of grain, a volume greater than the 1925 figure by more than 10,000,000 bushels. This is drawn from Alberta and Saskatchewan, and much is routed through the Panama Canal to Europe. There is prospect of a vast increase in this trade with the settlement of the Peace River Country and the development of transportation in that area. This is only one phase of Vancouver's trade via the Panama Canal. Exports to Eastern Canada by this route have nearly doubled in two years, while imports by the same route have risen from 25,637 tons in 1921 to 35,328 tons in 1926.

Perhaps even more significant is the trade across the Pacific with the countries of the Orient and Antipodes. Canadian exports in the last fiscal year to China had a value of \$13,576,939; to Japan, \$29,929,031; to Australia, \$18,965,881; and to New Zealand, \$13,538,513. Trade with the countries of the Antipodes is developing satisfactorily, and while certain phases of Oriental trade have suffered temporary disturbances there are practically no limits to potential development. When China is settled down again a new commercial era is anticipated for the country, which is now the best customer for flour from Vancouver, taking two-thirds of the total, and the amount last year showing an increase of 22,187 tons over the previous year. While the development of the milling industry in Japan leaves the issue there somewhat in doubt, there is no question but that the hard Canadian wheat will continue to be in demand there, its favor having steadily increased.

Few continental centres can plan for the future more confidently than Vancouver, for conditions, actual or potential, which make up the promise of its greatness are unmistakable. It is quite evident too that interests of the coast city are alert to the fact that Vancouver stands at the threshold of a great trade development and they are energetically preparing for this. Port facilities are steadily being extended, particularly in the matter of docking and elevator facilities, while the Canadian Pacific Railway, which foresaw the future of Vancouver many years ago and has played a large part in its development, recently provided a new concrete pier as its last contribution to port expansion. When Vancouver can record such progress in the face of adverse conditions the more tranquil future can be looked to with assurance.

### Science in the Service of Industry

THE Minister of Trade and Commerce has lately put forward a programme of research into the scientific problems of Canadian industry, which is now to be given governmental direction and assistance, says the September Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Germany has demonstrated, within the last two generations, how greatly science can assist in economic development. The growth of her own industries after 1870 was surpassed nowhere but in the United States. In achieving this success, unique in a densely populated country, she leaned on her universities as none of her rivals dreamed of doing. This policy paid for itself a thousandfold.

Canada, within the same time, provided the world with one outstanding example of another kind. The telephone was invented in this country, but it was developed in the United States, where capitalists have been willing to spend vast sums on electrical research, knowing well that there could be no better investment. Today we may hope that such a loss would not be repeated; for there is a growing realization of the great issues at stake where research is concerned. Many countries have been content to borrow the knowledge hardly won by their competitors. None has yet become rich by doing so.

In a young country the first steps in industry are made almost necessarily by practical men, and of these the most successful often rise from very small beginnings. The qualities of shrewdness, drive, and adaptability to changing circumstances have at this stage a supreme value. There is little demand for the technician and the scientist.

But as the management and workers become habituated to their tasks, the situation soon changes. The depletion of natural resources, often attended by waste, the creation of new wants in the purchaser, the finding of alternative means to the satisfaction of old wants—all of these make demands upon knowledge and increase its relative importance. At this stage the practical man turns to the scientist for help.

In two departments of knowledge, medicine and agriculture, Canada has already to her credit achievements of the first order. Insulin and Marquis Wheat—in widely different ways it is true—have brought and are bringing incalculable benefits to mankind. Canada was in both cases the first to profit by them.

In metallurgy, chemistry, bio-chemistry, genetics, are problems of the first importance to millions of people. Upon discoveries in these fields, to cite only four examples, may depend the possibilities of using our enormous supplies of low grade iron ore, of turning to the best advantage the

great coal deposits in the West, of giving the widest possible sale to the produce of our fisheries, of extending cultivation further northward. Hard work at the mine or in the field cannot solve these problems unaided. Hard work in the laboratory counts no less toward the result.

To reach its full usefulness, indeed, science in the service of industry requires not one but three classes of laboratories. The first is interested in pure knowledge, pursuing it often for its own sake. The second is concerned with the practical application of discoveries in laboratories of the first class. The third is concerned with the testing and measurement of the products of particular industries. Present plans for the stimulation of research are concerned mainly with the second of these three classes; with the task of yoking in the service of industry discoveries often of an abstract and seldom of an immediately practical character. The possible fruitfulness of such work is nowhere better illustrated than in the case of our own Marquis Wheat.

It was an Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel, breeding peas in a monastery garden, who first worked out the principles of biological inheritance in 1873. Upon a knowledge of these principles depended the selection of seeds from among which Marquis Wheat was developed; with the result that a single head of grain, picked by Dr. Charles Saunders in 1903, be-

#### ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

### The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO  
President: G. LARRATT SMITH General Manager: A. E. DAWSON

### Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL  
President: J. H. FORTIER General Manager: J. H. PIGEON  
Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON

### Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO  
President: W. W. EVANS General Manager: A. E. DAWSON

#### NEW ISSUE

\$1,700,000

## Canadian Vickers, Limited

7% Cumulative Preferred Shares  
\$100 Par Value

The Cumulative Preferred Stock is fully paid and non-assessable, preferred as to capital and dividends; redeemable in whole or in part at the Company's option at \$110 per share and accrued dividends, in the event of liquidation is entitled to par and accrued dividends together, if such liquidation be voluntary, with a premium of 10% of the par value; dividends payable quarterly on first day of February, May, August and November, the first dividend to accrue from August 1st, 1927. Transfer Agent: Royal Trust Company, Montreal. Registrar: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

#### CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
First Mortgage Gold Bonds	\$5,000,000	\$2,750,000*
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	5,000,000	1,700,000
Common Stock (No par value)	100,000 shares	50,000 shares

\*Series "A" 6%, due 1947.

For information regarding these Shares Geo. Barr, Esq., Managing Director of the Company, summarizes his letter, in part, as follows:

**COMPANY AND PROPERTIES:** Canadian Vickers, Limited, incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada in 1911, owns and operates a floating dry dock and shipbuilding plant at Montreal and having acquired, in 1923, the Phoenix Bridge & Iron Works, Limited, is also engaged in the production of industrial and mining machinery, structural steel, aircraft and kindred products. Messrs. Vickers, Limited, of London, England, has agreed to give to the Company a first refusal of any licenses, patents, secret formula, processes or inventions which Vickers, Limited, may desire to exploit in Canada.

The plant of the Company, situated on the harbour front in the easterly part of the City of Montreal, covers an area of approximately twenty-eight acres, the major portion of which is held under agreement of lease from the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and the balance under fee simple. This lease runs for a further period of at least thirty-four years and is subject to extension, by mutual agreement, for a further period of forty years.

The annual rental payable in accordance with the terms of the lease amounts to \$7,500 plus an interest in profits but in no event exceeding a total rental of \$25,000 per annum.

The Company's floating dry dock is of steel construction, has a lifting capacity of 22,500 tons and is capable of docking the largest ship now coming to Montreal.

The structural steel plant is one of the largest of its kind in Canada.

The industrial engineering plant is equipped to manufacture turbine and reciprocating marine engines and boilers, heavy plate work, including penstocks, sulphite digesters, steam accumulators, cement tube mills, coal pulverizers, etc. It holds the Canadian rights to manufacture the Kidwell water-tube boiler and Ljungstrum air pre-heater.

About seventy aircraft have been designed and have been or are being built by the Company.

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY:** Under a contract entered into, in 1913, with the Dominion Government pursuant to the "Dry Dock Subsidies Act," the Company receives from the Dominion Government an annual subsidy of \$105,000. This contract provides under its conditions for the annual payment of this subsidy over a further period of twenty-two years from January 1st, 1927. The Company has, under the Trust Deed securing the bonds, irrevocably assigned these annual cash payments to the Trustee as security for the payment of the interest and otherwise as security for the bonds.

**ASSETS:** The buildings, plant and equipment, after depreciation, including land and leases but not goodwill, are valued by Messrs. Coverdale & Colpitts, Consulting Engineers of New York, as at January 26th, 1927, at \$6,105,000.

The Dominion Government subsidy which calls for twenty-two annual payments of \$105,000 each, a total of \$2,310,000, has not been included in arriving at this valuation.

The audited balance sheet of the Company as at February 26th, 1927, after giving effect to present financing and the changes now being made in the Company's capital structure, shows net current assets amounting to \$1,226,824.

Fixed assets plus net current assets total \$7,331,824, or, after deducting the amount of Series "A" bonds now outstanding, \$269 per share of preferred stock presently issued.

**EARNINGS:** Net earnings for the Company's fiscal year 1926, after deducting all operating charges, maintenance and repairs, available for dividends on the preferred stock, depreciation and income tax, as certified by Messrs. Macintosh, Cole & Robertson, Chartered Accountants, were \$369,933 being over 3 times requirements.

Certified profits on the same basis as above for the period commencing 1st January, 1927, and ending 10th September, 1927, which includes a majority of the more inactive months of the Company's year, were \$246,000, equal to an annual rate of \$20.90 per share of preferred stock.

The business of the Company continues to show a steady increase in volume and it is confidently expected that there will result a material growth in net earnings.

The Company will now be wholly owned in Canada and will receive the benefit of a policy controlled by Canadian Directors and shareholders.

Price par and accrued dividend, with a bonus of 2½ common shares with each ten shares of preferred.

Fractional common shares will be adjusted at \$25 per share.

These shares are offered for sale when, as and if received by us and subject to legal approval of Counsel.

Drury & Co

R. A. Daly & Co. McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd.  
James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Hanson Bros.

Murray & Co.

STATEMENTS WHILE NOT GUARANTEED ARE BASED UPON INFORMATION WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE

Oct. 7, 1927







## Wheat Crop Better Than 1926, But Below Average

CANADA'S wheat crop for 1927 is below the ten-year average in quality, but better than 1926. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics crop report, issued on October 10, setting the standard of 100 representing the average quality for ten years, finds wheat to be 97 as compared with 96 for 1926. The quality of the Western wheat given by provinces, with the 1926 quality in brackets, is as follows:—

Manitoba 87 (99); Saskatchewan, 93 (98); Alberta, 105 (94).

The report, in dealing with other cereal crops, giving the 1926 percentages of the ten-year quality in brackets, is as follows:

Oats, 94 (90); barley, 98 (95); rye, 101 (96); peas 97 (95); beans, 97 (89); buckwheat, 97 (95); mixed grains, 98 (94).

The condition of root and fodder crops at the end of September indicate that potatoes, alfalfa and sugar beets are below the condition of 1926, and that only turnips show a better condition than last year. The yields indicated by the conditions found by the bureau are given, with the last year's crop in brackets, as follows:

Potatoes 45,495,000 cwt. (48,682,000); turnips, 35,454,000 cwt. (34,576,000 cwt.); sugar beets, 420,000 tons (529,000 tons); fodder, corn, 5,860,000 tons (4,720,000 tons).

The indicated yield for potatoes is three million hundred-weight less than last year. Potatoes have been a particularly poor crop in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, due to the late, wet spring, storms and wet autumn. Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba also show a smaller crop. Small increases are reported in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

## Export Market on Canadian Fish in Healthy Position

THE export market for Canadian fish is in quite a healthy position, according to trade figures, this commodity having suffered less seriously than others from the general disturbance of conditions of trade with the United Kingdom last year, says "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada," the monthly review of the C. P. R. Total exports of fish from Canada during the twelve months ended June, 1927, had a value of \$35,301,585, as compared with \$28,062,353 in the previous corresponding year, a decline of less than a million dollars, while the 1927 figure is more than two million dollars greater than the \$33,164,307 of 1925. While the disturbance in the United Kingdom reduced the value of exports to that country from \$6,904,994 to \$5,941,642, the latter figure compares very favorably with that of \$3,740,799 in 1925. The United States market for Canadian fish is growing at a very gratifying rate, exports in the last twelve months under review having a value of \$14,617,417, as compared with \$13,403,671 in the previous year, and with \$13,407,051 in the year before that.

The principal item in the Dominion's fish exports in the last year was, as usual, canned salmon, which amounted to 633,835 cwt. valued at \$10,226,188, as compared with 668,198 cwt. worth \$10,487,297 in the previous year. The decline is accountable largely to the United Kingdom market, which in the period lowered the extent of its purchase to \$3,578,669 from \$4,298,568. The increase in the purchase of canned salmon by the United States was outstanding, this rising in the twelve months from \$23,979 in 1926 to \$308,666 in 1927, or being nearly 13 times as great. Canada's second customer for her leading fish product, which goes to practically every country of the world, is Australia, which is steadily increasing its purchases, as evidenced in the figures of the last three fiscal years, viz., \$1,078,814, \$1,561,171, and \$2,062,632. France likewise purchases canned salmon to the extent of considerably over the million dollar mark.

There is every evidence of much greater attention being devoted to the Canadian fisheries and their possibilities at the present time, which seems to have been engendered by the new status given the industry by the decision to appoint a special deputy minister to have complete control. While various phases are coming in for attention, greatest effort is being devoted to the matter of expanding markets. This again has special reference to the United Kingdom, for, while there is scarcely a country of the globe to which Canadian fish products in some form do not go, it is generally felt that the United Kingdom is the great and promising outlet for the industry. The time for such effort would seem to be particularly propitious with the trend towards the consumption of Empire food products and the British Government's expenditure towards the accomplishing of this end.

In the more active and prosperous



MR. JOHN CRANE

Formerly Manager of the Dominion Bank at Peterborough, Ont., who recently retired after many years' service. Mr. Crane is exceedingly well known in and around Peterborough, to which city he originally went as ledger-keeper in the old Ontario Bank, which was ultimately absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. He has always taken a prominent place in the life of the community.

era it is felt is opening up for the Maritime Provinces, adequate attention is to be devoted to the great fishing industry of that territory, which had in 1926 a production value of nearly \$20,000,000, a substantial increase over the previous year. It has recently been announced that a commission is being appointed by the Federal Government to investigate all phases of the fishing industry in the three provinces. One of the chief objects of the commission will be to determine what action could be taken to enlarge the market for fish, and thus secure for the inshore fishermen better prices which would adequately remunerate them for their daily services.

The prosperity of the fishing industry of the Maritimes is vital to the general prosperity of that territory, and the investigation is going to be a thorough one. The commission will be representative of all branches of the industry in the Maritimes and will, among other things, investigate the extent to which the transportation of fish from different points along the shores to a point where the same may be more profitably marketed is of general value to the industry. Especially will the commission be entrusted with the task of determining such action as may be possible to enlarge the market for fish.

## Standard Form of Appraisal Planned

WITH the flood of real estate mortgage bonds in the last few years, certain abuses have crept in which have tended to undermine public confidence in this type of security.

The method or lack of method in forming an appraisal of the value of the assets covered by the mortgage has been and is one of the weaknesses in real estate bonds. An appraisal is at best an opinion, but the man who puts his month-by-month savings into real estate bonds on the banking institution about to finance a million-dollar building likes to have the soundest possible assurance of the value back of the investment.

To this end the National Association of Real Estate Boards, representing Canadian and American interests, has undertaken an intensive survey of the question with a view to establishing a standard form of appraisal.

The proposed form is aimed to go into such detail that the appraiser who fills it out in making his valuation must have had before him the pertinent facts and considerations for a proper judgment.

It further safeguards the investor by requiring the appraiser to give an affidavit that his employment in making the appraisal was in no manner contingent upon the amount of the valuation, and that he has himself carefully inspected the property appraised. It requires him either to certify under oath that he has no interest in the property or to give an affidavit disclosing exactly what his interest in the property is.

The proposed form requires that if one appraiser has separately valued the land and another appraiser has separately valued the building the appraisals must be made as one joint appraisal, signed by both appraisers, and the appraisal must be adjusted and reconciled, and must contain a statement that the valuation as finally determined is the opinion of both appraisers as to the total fair cash value of the property.

The practice of having one appraiser make the valuation of land and another of the building, then using the total of the two as the true value has been emphatically condemned by the association as unsound.

General use of the proposed standard appraisal certificate would be a large step toward standardization of appraisal method. Such standardization would greatly safeguard real

estate investments. It would further facilitate inter-city and inter-provincial flow of capital for real estate investment, and would tend to make real estate a more liquid commodity, officers of the National Association point out.

The appraisal form is expected to be of especial value in connection with the safeguarding of real estate mortgage bond issues, which have come in the past few years to be a large factor in the financing of urban building.

The doing away with any uncertainty in regard to the appraisal should go a long way toward strengthening the position of this desirable type of financing. For after all, the soundness of the appraisal upon which a real estate bond issue is based is the foundation of the bond issue itself.

## Canada a Leading Silver Producer

FOR a number of years Canada has been one of the world's greatest silver producing countries being outranked by only two nations, the United States and Mexico. Canadian production to date has been approximately 500 million ounces of the pure metal valued at between 52 cents (1915) to \$1.35 (1854 and 1920) per ounce. The chief producing districts are Northern Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, respectively.

A number of farmers from Kentucky have moved into South-western Ontario for the purpose of engaging in tobacco-growing. The influx has been mainly into Norfolk county, where there is a considerable area of land suitable for the growing of flue-cured tobacco. Land here is much cheaper than in the older established tobacco districts.

## NEW ISSUE

# Interlake Transportation Company Limited

## 6% Ten-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated 1st September, 1927

Due 1st September, 1937

Principal and semi-annual interest (1st March and 1st September) payable at the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg. Denominations \$1,000 and \$500. Coupon bonds with the privilege of registration as to principal only, callable in whole or in part on any interest date at the option of the Company on Thirty Days' notice at 102 and interest.

TRUSTEE: Royal Trust Company, Montreal and Toronto.

BANKERS: Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal.

OFFICERS—D. H. Mapes, Jr., President; H. B. Smith, Vice-President; C. E. Foran, Secretary.

EARNINGS—The Company has a contract running for five years, estimated by the President to show net earnings equal to over eight times the bond interest.

SECURITY—The bonds are secured by a First Closed Mortgage on the Company's steamship having an appraised value of over twice the bond issue and insured for twice that amount.

SINKING FUND—Provision has been made for the annual redemption of bonds (commencing Sept. 1st, 1928) sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity.

Price, 99 and interest, yielding about 6.15%.

Stewart, Scully Company  
LIMITED  
ROYAL BANK BUILDING,  
TORONTO 2.

Dickson, Jolliffe & Company  
302 BAY STREET,  
TORONTO 2.

The issue having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

## NEW ISSUE

33,750 Shares

# National Distilleries, Limited

Montreal, Canada  
(Incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act)

## CAPITALIZATION

(Upon completion of the present financing)		To be Presently
	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding
Seven Per Cent. Preferred Stock	5,000 shares	3,294 shares
Common Stock	250,000 shares	78,000 shares
No Bonds	No Mortgages.	

Bankers: Bank of Montreal.

Transfer Agents and Registrars: National Trust Company, Montreal, Quebec.  
Royal Trust Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors will include:—

EDWARD C. FAIRBANKS,  
Late President, National Breweries.  
Late General Manager, Molson's Bank, Montreal, Que.  
DAVID N. FINNIE,  
President, National Distilleries, Limited, Montreal, Que.  
ROBERT J. MAGOR,  
President, National Steel Car Co., Montreal, Que.  
LT.-COL. E. J. CLEARY, D.S.O.  
Galloway & Cleary, Regina, Sask.

EDWARD FITZGERALD,  
Director, National Trust Co., Montreal, Que.  
W. T. GAVIN,  
Director, Oiler, Hammond & Nanton, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.  
CHAS. G. GREENSHIELDS, K.C.,  
Director, Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Montreal, Que.  
J. G. TURGEON,  
J. G. Turgeon & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

We submit hereunder a summary of information furnished by the Company:

THE COMPANY—The Company own two distilleries: one in the Province of Quebec, the latter having been acquired through ownership of all the capital stock of the Manitoba Refinery Co., Limited, St. Boniface, Man. This distillery is in complete, successful operation. The Quebec plant is now being completed and will be in operation by November. The plants of the Company are modern and up-to-date, having a combined production of approximately 6,000 gallons of spirits per day, with storage capacity in excess of 3,000,000 gallons. Head office, Montreal, with sales branches located in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Company will manufacture industrial alcohol for all purposes, as well as a complete line of whiskeys, gins, etc., and control valuable selling agencies for well-known European brands, choice wines and liqueurs.

PROPERTIES AND PLANTS—The real estate and plant of the Manitoba Company covers about three acres, is modern in construction, and equipped with the latest and most economical distilling machinery. The Quebec property covers about five acres, is situated on the River St. Lawrence, at Lachine, Que., with both water and rail transportation. This plant, when completed, will have a capacity of approximately 4,000 gallons per day, with storage in excess of 2,500,000 gallons. This will be the largest distillery in the Province of Quebec and one of the largest in Canada.

Both plants were designed and installed by the Ansontia Copper & Iron Works, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., recognized as the leading distillery builders on this continent.

SECURITY AND ASSETS—The fixed assets (based on depreciated appraisal values) are valued in excess of \$820,000.00, while current assets amount to approximately \$911,000.00, against current liabilities of \$116,000.00, being in the ratio of over 8 to 1, and showing in excess of \$500,000.00 cash on hand.

No value has been placed on Government Licenses, Trade Marks, Brands, etc., goodwill being carried at Two Dollars.

## NATIONAL DISTILLERIES, LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet (After giving effect to present financing) as at June 6th, 1927		LIABILITIES	
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:		Bank Loan	\$ 64,358.93
Cash	\$614,531.71	Current	\$2,386.91
Bills Receivable	13,581.35	CAPITAL STOCK:	\$116,745.84
Inventories	283,862.49	Authorized: 5,000 shares 7% Cumulative	
	\$911,975.55	Preferred and 250,000 shares No Par Value	
DEFERRED CHARGES, ETC.	6,788.83	Common Stock	
FIXED ASSETS:		Issued: 3,294 shares 7% Cumulative	
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc.	820,715.18	Preferred Redeemable	\$329,400.00
Goodwill	2.00	78,000 shares No Par Value Com-	
		mon Stock	\$1,248,000.00
		CAPITAL SURPLUS	\$1,577,400.00
			45,335.72
			\$1,730,481.56

EARNINGS—The earnings, as estimated by the management, should amount to between \$250,000.00 and \$300,000.00 per annum, for the first year, which earnings should show material increase as the Company's new spirits come into maturity.

MANAGEMENT—The management will be in the hands of executive officers thoroughly familiar with both the domestic and export trade who have had long experience operating similar industry. These men are financially interested in this Company, and will be advised by a Board of Directors of high standing and integrity.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE—The proceeds from the sale of shares now being offered the public will go directly into the treasury of the company for plant improvements and working capital. The interests identified with this Company have shown their confidence in the future by accepting shares in the new company for their properties, no cash having been withdrawn.

LISTING—It is the intention of the Company to make application to list the shares on the Unlisted Department of the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the Montreal Curb.

All legal matters in connection with this issue are being approved by Messrs. Laflamme, Mitchell & Kearney, Montreal.

We offer the above shares, if, as, and when issued and accepted by us.

PRICE: Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) Per Share

Housser, Wood & Co.  
Limited  
Investment Bankers  
Royal Bank Building Toronto

H. B. Robinson & Co.  
Limited  
Investment Bankers  
136 St. James Street Montreal

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.



## A REGULAR INCOME—

month by month is what a man would choose to leave for his family.

A lump sum is too easily dissipated. No matter how wise and thrifty a woman may be in the management of her household, her experience, as a rule, has not fitted her for the executorship of a will, the settlement of an estate, the handling and investing of life insurance. Lacking the facilities to carry on the work easily, she finds the task a heavy burden.

Assure her a regular income by placing your estate in trust for her. Though the estate comprises real property, securities, life insurance and a going business, The Canada Permanent has facilities and experience to handle them all to the best advantage.

This is the most economical and surest way to make the estate which you have accumulated provide permanent comfort for your family.

We suggest you talk it over with a Canada Permanent Executive.

**CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.**  
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars  
Ontario Branch - Manager: A. E. Heenan

HEAD OFFICE: CANADA PERMANENT BLDG., TORONTO  
Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.),  
Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria



## Home Service

One of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of the Bank of Toronto is the educational program carried on from year to year to induce systematic saving and banking practice among women and children.

The Bank of Toronto handles thousands of accounts for the managers of the home—mothers—and also provides a special service to children who are saving their pennies, and thus learning the proper handling and value of money.

Special women's departments are maintained at many branches; and our managers everywhere are always glad to welcome women and children as depositors.

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**

JOHN R. LAMB, General Manager.

## Decline in Property Values in Inherited Estates

Values of properties often decline or are even lost in the hands of inexperienced Executors.

This may happen through negligence, inexperience, etc., of the Executor.

Avoid this and insure sound, careful business management of your Estate by appointing the

**PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED**

as Executor under your will. Call upon the competent services of our Officers to assist you in the preparation of your will and the arrangement of your affairs.

Head Office: PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG., Montreal  
Branches: Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina,  
Vancouver, London, Eng.

## LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

### Combined Balance Sheet as at August 31, 1927

The Balance Sheet of the Company shows a substantial increase in earnings over the previous year. For the year ended August 31, 1927, operating profits amounted to \$634,378.00 as against \$271,791.00 in the previous year.

After providing for the usual dividends, etc., surplus account stands at \$714,197.05.

Following dividends were paid:

Dividend Preferred Stock for year.....\$105,000.00

Dividend Common Stock for year..... 420,000.00

Written off property:

Lake of the Woods Milling Company... 60,000.00

Subsidiary Companies ..... 15,000.00

The above is a good showing when the condition of the milling industry is considered.

In the domestic market competition has been very keen as usual. A hopeful feature is the increased immigration, which will add to the number of consumers of flour in Canada. In this industry as in other lines of Canadian business, immigration is a considerable factor in future improvement.

The Export market has been poor. We have had to contend with increased tariffs and other restrictions imposed by some European countries, as well as with the keen competition of American mills which have been able to buy wheat at an average lower price than Canadian mills could do. There has also been heavy price cutting by British millers which has affected prices for Canadian flour in Great Britain.

The Company's plant has been maintained in its usual efficient state.

## New Issue of British Columbia Bonds

PUBLIC offering of a new issue of \$6,000,000 Province of British Columbia 4 and 4½ p.c. bonds is being made by A. E. Ames and Co., Limited; Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, and the Royal Bank of Canada. The issue consists of \$3,000,000 thirty-year 4½ p.c. bonds and \$3,000,000 two-year 4 p.c. bonds. The long term bonds are being offered at 99 and interest, to yield 4.56 p.c. and the two-year bonds at a rate to yield 4.30 p.c.

The issue will be of considerable interest to investors in view of the comparative scarcity of new provincial offerings in Canada during the last few months. British Columbia occupies a strong position financially, its budgets showing a substantial surplus of revenues over expenditures. The province's finances are known to have been ably managed for a number of years and the province has established a sinking fund against all of its outstanding long term securities. Prosperity in British Columbia is attributed to its important and extensive natural resources in the form of timber areas, mining developments and fisheries and to Vancouver's growing importance as an ocean port which facilitates export trade to Australian and Asiatic ports as well as through the Panama Canal.

The new issue is being offered simultaneously in Canada and New York.

## St. Joseph Lead's Record

R. J. G., Chicago, Ill. The St. Joseph Lead Company was organized under the laws of New York State in 1864. It is one of the lowest-cost producers of lead in the United States and has large ore reserves. It is the largest miner of lead ore in the United States. There is an active demand for the company's products from cable, battery, electrical and paint manufacturers.

In the nine-year period—from 1918 to 1926—net income averaged \$4,359,441 annually, which is equal to \$2.23 per share based on 1,950,509 shares of capital stock of \$10 par value outstanding on December 31st, 1926. In 1926 the net income totalled \$8,216,825.00, compared to \$9,693,325.00 in 1925, these earnings being equal to \$4.21 and \$4.97 per share respectively.

The company's consolidated balance sheet of December 31, 1926, showed a good financial condition. Current assets aggregated \$17,794,303 while current liabilities were \$9,156,664, leaving net working capital of \$8,637,639. Cash amounted to \$2,569,748, and marketable securities to \$10,471,982. There were no bank loans or funded debt.

Dividends have been paid without interruption since 1895, the present rate being \$2 per share per annum, plus \$1 in extras. Thus, a purchaser at the current price of around 41 gets a yield of approximately 7.3 per cent. on his money. The stock looks reasonably attractive to us around the present figure in the light of a business man's speculative investment.

## Financial Post Survey of Mines

THE second edition of The Financial Post Survey of Mines has just been issued. A new feature added this year, besides giving details of the board of each company, capitalization, property, balance sheet if any, also tabulates under the heading of the mineral, a complete list of all operators in this class, along with the name of the manager. These tables are a part of the production chapter which reviews briefly the various deposits of each mineral and the recent production figures of the same.

The 1927 Survey of Mines was prepared primarily for the investor. In the case of the producing mines, figures are given for five years back so as to facilitate a study of the progress made.

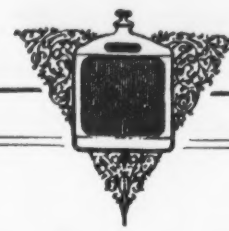
There is also a list of dead and dormant companies. The survey of Mines runs to more than 300 pages and describes over 3,000 mines in Canada.

## Continuous Rolling of Steel Sheets

INTERESTING reports come from the United States of the mechanical invention which has been installed at two of the great steel works of that country for the continuous rolling of steel sheets. It is claimed for this invention that it reduces something like 30 per cent. the mechanical handling of steel sheets necessary in the method which is in general use. It is also stated that the production of this new machinery will be at the rate of one ton of steel sheets per minute.

"The British maker is," according to Reuters, "naturally interested in these statements, but he is swallowing them with a grain of

salt, since it would seem that in years ago. There is no doubt that posing of the enormously-increased some respects at least, the new in- the scheme is taken seriously in output of sheets. This threat of fresh vention has adopted processes which America, where the steel trade is competition does not trouble British were tried in this country forty discussing the possible ways of dis- makers unduly."



**Gotfredson Corporation Limited**

Announce

**New Low Prices**

on

**Gotfredson Trucks**

1 Ton "18-20" Six Cylinder 3 Speed Transmission Chassis Only **\$1535**  
F.O.B. Toronto Tax Extra

2 Ton "26-C" Six Cylinder 4 Speed Transmission Chassis Only **\$2075**  
F.O.B. Toronto Tax Extra

Same Sturdy Construction  
Same Truck Units  
Same Wonderful Performance  
Thousands of Satisfied Owners

Telephone or Write for a Demonstration

Toronto Branch: 242 Spad'na Avenue—Phone TRinity 8092

**Gotfredson Corporation Limited**

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



## The "Personal Equation" — 82%

The influence of the personal equation in business is about 82%. That is, personality counts for all but 18%. Business failures which were not due to the personal faults of those failing make up the other 18%.

Therefore, do not blame "conditions" for non-success, but remember that personal incompetence (in which may be included neglect of reasonable safeguards) has been the principal factor in business failures.

If you or those associated with you are gifted with the common sense which makes your business a success, why not see to it that this 82% of your real "equipment" is insured?

Commercial protection is the one safe way. Let us send you some worth while information.

**Canada Life Assurance Co.**

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA



## FROM HALIFAX To VANCOUVER

In each important centre from Halifax to Vancouver is at least one office of the Bank of Montreal. In Montreal and district the Bank has 53 offices and in Toronto and district 35.

No matter where in the Dominion you may be situated, there is always a branch of the Bank of Montreal nearby ready to give you a complete banking service.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000



## THE ROYAL TRUST

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Head Office - Montreal

Sir VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., President

HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, Vice-President

H. B. MACKENZIE,  
General Manager

R. P. JELLET,  
Asst. Gen. Manager

G. T. BOGERT, Supt. of Branches

### TORONTO ADVISORY BOARD

G. G. ADAM

Lt-Col. HENRY COCKSHUTT

Maj. S. C. NORWORTHY, D.S.O., M.C.

Manager

BRUCE L. SMITH

B. S. DARLING

GEORGE D. FORBES

GORDON F. PERRY

Toronto Office

59 Yonge Street

#### BRANCHES

CALGARY  
EDMONTON  
HALIFAX

HAMILTON  
OTTAWA  
QUEBEC

ST. JOHN, N.B.  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.  
TORONTO

VANCOUVER  
VICTORIA  
WINNIPEG

Assets under Administration exceed

\$380,000,000

### False Advertising

(Continued from page 17)

The magistrate and the Crown apparently paid attention only to discovering whether the false statement contained in the advertisement was designed to enhance the price or value of the individual articles offered for sale, and on the basis of this, the defendant was found "not guilty."

The following was the judgment handed down:—

"The evidence before me does not disclose any offence under that section of the Act, the intention of that Act is to prevent promotion of price, advancing the price and value of goods by false representation, my opinion to this it is the reverse, it is enhancing the sale or promotes the sale, and not the price, the price is less if anything. If you advertise a large assortment of bankrupt stock and as the word on the advertisement 'It is the people who are getting the benefit of the price,' the object of the Act is to protect the purchaser. My opinion of the Act is: If there is any false representation as to manufacture of them and so forth, supposing a certain class of furniture advertised made by a certain manufacturer and they were not manufactured by them, that would enhance the sale price. In this case everything done is to lower the price; he is buying a lot of bankrupt stock cheaper, no wonder there are men in the selling business selling the same class of goods that complain and don't like this class of advertisement, but they are certainly not a prey on the purchaser. I consider the case does not come within that section of the Act and it is dismissed. I was going to say as far as the value is concerned on a bankrupt stock sale a man might give \$10,000 for it and it is worth \$10,000.00 or \$50,000.00, and I do not think there is anything wrong with that at all."

Crown: "The evidence showed that the defendant valued the stuff himself at \$13,000.00."

Magistrate: "Yes, for the purchase of the stock he would, perhaps he got a good bargain, this Act has been passed for the protection of the purchaser, and in this case they are not in any way hurt by it. I cannot find that the matter comes under this section of the Act at all, and I am therefore going to dismiss it."

AFTER the judgment had been rendered and the defendant discharged, the attention of the Crown Attorney was called to the fact that the Criminal Code forbade the making of false statements that were designed to promote the sale or disposal of merchandise. He called the Magistrate's attention to this but, of course, the case had been dismissed before this.

It is the intention of the Retail Merchants' Association to bring this matter to the attention of the Attorney-General of Ontario. If they cannot secure a re-opening of the case through that channel, they will go to the Minister of Justice and inform him that the Act as it stands at present is not effective in Ontario for the prevention of false or misleading advertising. They will ask that the Act be amended so that there will be no doubt existing as to its covering cases such as that outlined above.

The Retail Merchants' Association recent experience with endeavors to secure conviction of persons alleged to have published false advertising leads them to believe that the Dominion legislation regarding false advertising as embodied in the Criminal Code is largely inoperative, so far as Ontario is concerned.

Another case that illustrates this point occurred a short time ago in Toronto. A local hosiery store advertised hosiery of first-class quality for sale at \$1.00, or some such price. Evidence was submitted to show that this hosiery was not first-class quality, but was "seconds." The magistrate disregarded this evidence and dismissed the case on the ground that the hosiery was good value at the price asked for it. His ruling was that to call "seconds" first-class hosiery was not false advertising within the meaning of the Act, so long as the price asked was not what would have to be charged for first quality hosiery. In the Hamilton case the decision was to the effect that any statements made in the advertisements were not designed to enhance the price, and that this was the only thing to be considered. Doubt was also raised as to whether it was a false statement to value a stock at \$50,000 that had been purchased for \$12,000, although this was not necessarily the price paid for it; it was the price at which it was inventoried. The magistrate remarked in this connection that the purchaser might have got a good bargain.

With the decision in both these cases the Retail Merchants' Association and also merchants who believe in truth in advertising, must take sharp issue. They believe that any statements designed to create a false impression in the public's mind regarding the goods advertised, constitutes false advertising, and that it is so within the meaning of the Act; otherwise, why were the words "false statement or false representation..." likely to or is intended... promote the sale or disposal thereof? Included in the Act? Certainly a merchant would not advertise a stock as being a \$50,000 stock unless he thought that this statement would help promote its sale. If this statement was proved to

be false, is it not a violation of the law?

We might state here that this case was somewhat in the nature of a test case, and was undertaken with considerable reluctance by the Retailers' Association and Advertising Club. The defendant is well thought of in his community, and may have had a very good defence in the point that the stock was purchased at a very low figure, but was really worth the \$50,000 at which it was advertised. But this point was not brought out at the trial.

As things now stand, according to the decisions quoted above, merchants can make any statements they wish in advertising, so long as these statements do not place a false valuation on any individual articles offered for sale. Thus, it would be quite all right to advertise \$50,000 worth of clothing for sale at \$10.00 a suit, even though there was only \$10,000 worth of clothing in the lot, but that \$10.00 a suit was a fair price for each. But it would be illegal to advertise \$20,000 suits for sale at \$10.00 a-piece, providing they were only worth \$10.00 a-piece or less.

In respect to false advertising there are two interests to be considered, that of the general public and that of the retail trade as a whole, and we submit that the interests of the retail trade should not be overlooked in the matter. Retailers as a class are vitally interested in two things in respect to advertising: one is that nothing is done to create the impression that general business is in a bad way and that big sacrifices of stock are necessary; this is demoralizing in any community, and when false statements are made that will create this impression, the whole business community suffers.

Retailers are also interested in seeing that public confidence in advertising is maintained and strengthened. When statements are published in advertising that tend to lessen public confidence in the printed word, it lessens the value of all advertising. Retailers have an investment in advertising; they have an investment in the confidence that the public has in advertising; anything designed to lessen the public confidence impairs their investment. Every day they expend vast sums collectively to obtain certain results; every impairment of public confidence in advertising lessens the results they get. Therefore they are vitally interested in seeing that advertising is above reproach, so far as truthfulness is concerned, and they believe that the framers of the Criminal Code had this in mind when they stated that it would be an offence to publish false statements in an advertisement, when such false statements were designed to promote the sale or disposal of merchandise.

### Massey-Harris Issues \$12,000,000 of Bonds

A NEW issue of \$12,000,000 of 5 per cent. twenty-year sinking fund debenture bonds of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, is being offered at 95.75 and interest, to yield about 5.35 per cent., by a strong banking syndicate consisting of Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, McDougall & Cowans, Green Shields & Company, and Royal Securities Corporation, Limited. The new bonds are to be dated October 15, 1927, and will mature October 15, 1947.

The purpose of the new issue is stated as being for the retirement of \$1,600,000 debenture notes issued jointly by Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and its American subsidiary, Massey-Harris Harvester Company, Incorporated, for plant improvements and to pay off all bank loans of the company and its subsidiaries. Upon completion of the financing, the new bonds will constitute the company's only funded debt. The new financing will also further improve the company's strong liquid position. Working capital will be shown as \$32,559,708, equal to over fifteen times the amount of current liabilities.

For a period of ten years ended November 30, 1926, average annual earnings, available for bond interest, depreciation, etc., are shown as \$1,781,450—equal to over 2 1/2 times annual interest on the new bond issue. For the year ended November 30, 1926, corresponding net earnings are shown at \$3,390,158—equal to over 5 1/2 times annual interest on the new issue. The prospectus states that it is expected that net earnings for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1927, "will at least equal or exceed those of the year ended November 30, 1926."

### DOES INCALCULABLE GOOD TO INVESTORS

Financial Editor: The subscription to your esteemed paper has expired; therefore I am sending enclosed cheque for \$7.00 to renew for another two years, as I consider it truly the "Paper Worth While." You do an incalculable good to investors, and those who intend to invest can always be guided by your opinion. Yours faithfully,—A. P. J., Winnipeg, Man.

## CORPORATE TRUSTS

A reliable Trust Department is the result of many years of experience. As a Corporate Trustee, we execute the following trusts:—

Trustee under Mortgages and Deeds of Trust securing bonds of incorporated companies,

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stock,

Depository under protective agreement, or under plans of reorganization,

Agent and Depository for Voting Trustees,

Fiscal Agent for the payment of dividends and coupons.

## The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

W. G. WATSON

General Manager

H. M. FORBES

Asst. General Manager

Toronto Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver



## Character

When buying bonds for investment two factors should be taken into consideration—

FIRST—Property values, revenue producing powers and other tangible elements of security;

SECOND—The character and experience of the investment house which sponsors the issue.

Experienced investors everywhere recognize that the second factor is just as important as the first.

## The National City Company Limited

Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal  
10 King Street East TORONTO 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC

Advisory Board  
SIR CHARLES B. GORDON, G.R.E., Chairman SIR JOHN AIRD, A. J. BROWN, ESQ., K.C.  
HON. SIR LOUIS GUTHRIE, K.C.M.G., CHARLES R. HOMER, ESQ., WILMOT L. MATTHEWS, ESQ.  
F. E. MEREDITH, ESQ., K.C. FRED W. MORGAN, ESQ., LT.-COL. HERBERT MORGAN, C.M.G., M.C.  
EDISON L. PRASE, ESQ. W. N. TILLEY, ESQ., K.C. HON. J. M. WILSON

## At the Investor's Service

Clients of this company enjoy a financial service which includes membership on five exchanges, twelve offices connected by private wire, and correspondents in leading financial centres.

Such a service furnishes every facility for the favorable purchase or sale of securities, listed or unlisted.

We shall be glad to receive your inquiries on financial matters.



## JOHNSTON AND WARD

14 King St. East, Toronto  
171 St. James St., Montreal  
NEW BRANCHES: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

12 branches for our customers' convenience

Established 1899

## Real Estate Bonds

Write for Booklet

W. N. McEachren & Sons Limited

901-2 Royal Bank Bldg.

## Over \$30,000,000.00

Investments in "Canada Permanent" Bonds now exceed \$30,000,000.00. Large institutions having investment departments supervised by experts trained in the selection of investment securities hold more than \$3,500,000.00 of these Bonds. In addition to being an unquestionable security, the Bonds offer special advantages. For example, they are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to suit the needs of each individual.

At present the rate obtainable on amounts invested in these bonds is

### Five Per Cent.

per annum, payable half-yearly. Considering the yield basis on which other high-grade securities are selling and keeping in mind the decided trend towards lower rates, this is a very attractive rate of interest.

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## ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE

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Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Corbyville Vancouver





# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 15, 1927

### Wild Berry Picking—Yes, Wild

By Victor Lauriston

WHEN Irene had packed ten boxes of impedimenta for the summer at the beach, I thought she had packed enough. But not till she was filling the twentieth box did I venture to remonstrate.

She proceeded to fill a twenty-first box with empty glass sealers.

"What in heaven's name are those for?"

"Oh," she returned, "we'll have a lot of fun berry-picking. I'll get some cheap fruit this summer—and the wild berries taste better, too."

So when we got nicely settled in the summer cottage in mid-July, and after a few days the rain let up, Irene interrogated Mrs. Cragg, in the next farm-house, regarding berry picking.

"There ain't many berries left in the country," said Mrs. Cragg. "The raspberries is pretty well done, what there was. The rain come just too late. There's some black-caps along the fences you might get. Of course there's thimble-berries, but they don't get ripe till well on in August."

Irene brightened.

She brightened still more when Sally, who had shown a disinclination to do anything but lie on a couch and write letters, volunteered to go down the road and pick the "black caps." She set out with a big basket and a lard pail.

"We'll have a berry pie," announced Irene; and proceeded to make pie-shells.

Noon came. Dinner waited—so did the pie-shells. Irene was more than willing when Sally re-appeared, dragging her feet in a leaden fashion.

"No more berry-picking for mine," she announced with decision. "My feet are all blisters and my neck's all sunburn."

"But where are the berries?" demanded Irene.

Sally handed her an empty basket and an empty can.

"There were only a few," she reported, "so I just ate them. I borrow the hammock for this afternoon. Oh, my feet!"

Instead of wild Ontario berries Irene filled her pie-shell with sun-kissed California lemons; and waited, perforce, for late August and the thimble-berries to mature.

When the time came she sought guidance from Mrs. Cragg.

"Thimble-berries?" repeated Mrs. Cragg. "It's been so dry, there ain't many this year. Might get enough for a pie or two along the roads—"

Said Irene, doggedly:

"I want to get enough to fill a dozen jars—and I'm going to get them." Aroused, Irene is obstinate.

Then Mrs. Cragg thought of the swamp over in Aldborough.

"How far is that? Can we walk it in an hour?" Hopeful Irene bombarded Mrs. Cragg with questions.

"You couldn't walk it in a week," said Mrs. Cragg. "It's thirty miles."

Irene was undaunted.

"I'll write Cousin Sam and Lucy to come out and bring their car," she decided.

"Tell them to bring their boots," advised Mrs. Cragg, darkly. "It's a pretty moist swamp, and full of snakes."

You can't intimidate Irene, though. Not even with talk of moist swamps and garter snakes. If the garter snakes of Ontario were holding a national convention in that Aldborough swamp, she would still go. Even the thought of bulky Cousin Sam, with his enormous appetite, and meager Lucy, with her enormous appetite, and their venerable flivver with its enormous appetite could not daunt her.

"We've got to take boots," she told them when they arrived.

So we spent an afternoon and a lot of gasoline driving around to farm-houses and borrowing boots. At first Irene insisted on boots that would fit. In time her mood changed. "What boots it whether the boots fit or not?" was her ultimate attitude.

It was her happy thought, when the rest of the party were outfitted, that to-morrow was Friday, on Fridays the fish-boat did not go out, and all the fishermen wore boots. Stub Smith's boots might fit Lucy.

They did fit, in one respect. There was no question of Lucy's ability to get them on and off.

Far into the night the women were making lunch. Uncle George, who had voluntarily attached himself to the party, told of berry-picking when he was a boy. "Dad used to melt the top off an old tomato can, and contrive a handle out of a bit of wire," he reminisced. "Why, as a boy, I'd think nothing of walking twenty miles, and the berries I've picked in a day—you wouldn't believe it if I did tell you."

"Probably not," said Irene. "We'll stay all day," she said.

### To R. D. P.

Now that young daffodils have crept about  
The gnarled feet of your towering chestnut trees  
Where buds are breaking, rapturous thrushes shout  
Charming the garden with sweet melodies—  
I wonder if you know  
That those wallflowers we thought would never grow  
Are fully out.

Now willows have let down their long green hair  
They stand, like girls before a looking-glass  
Gazing at their reflections in the clear  
Blue ripples of the river as they pass—  
I wonder if you see  
That moorhen nesting in the same dead tree  
She chose last year.

Now that warm sun streams over polished floors  
Flaming like fire in every window pane,  
Beckoning the laggard sleeper out of doors  
Where every streaming lawn is gemmed with rain—  
I wonder if you think  
Of lawns, where, idling by the river's brink,  
Spring walks again....

—K. Collison-Morley.

added, "get a lot of berries, and have a hot dinner when we get home."

"Berry picking is apple-sauce," announced Sally next morning; and settled herself in the hammock.

"She can get the hot dinner," said Irene, practically.

The sky was clouded and threatening. Ten miles east on Number 3 Highway the threatening clouds started to make good. Cousin Sam wanted to turn back. Irene insisted on going on. The drizzle became a downpour. Irene surrendered.

"I guess it's no use," she said. "We'll have to go back."

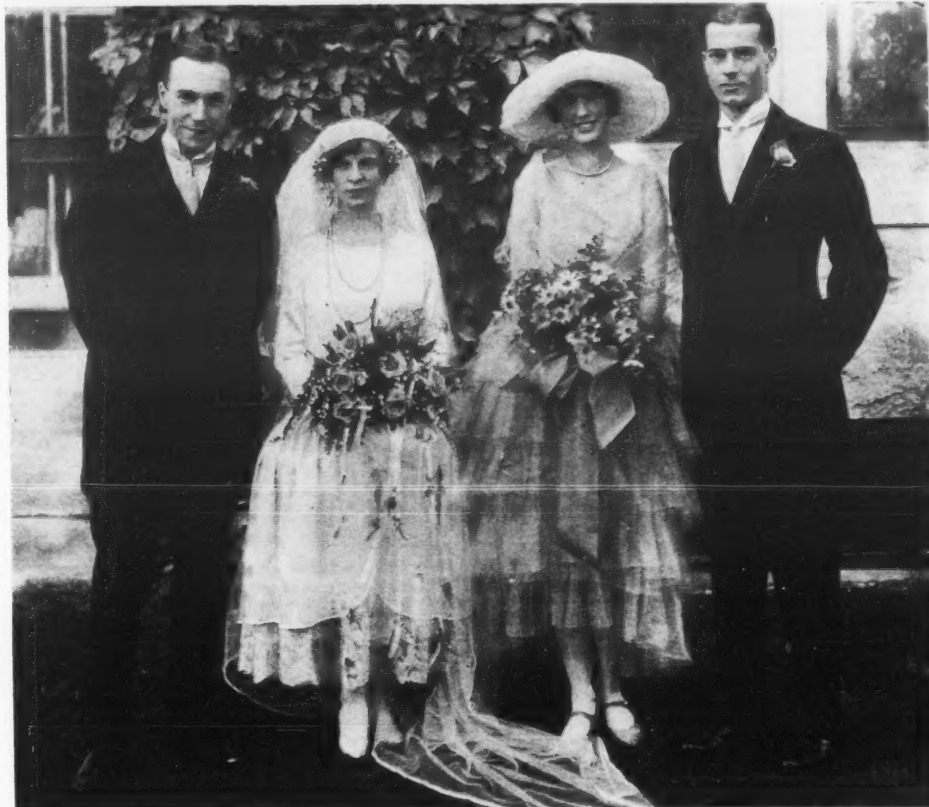
And we got back as far as Clearville when the sky appropriately cleared, the clouds vanished, and the sun

George was the one man to make the expedition.

Then Cousin Sam, with inconceivable dexterity and yet more inconceivable profanity, coaxed and cajoled the flivver into turning around. He took the bark off several trees and the paint off a fender, but he did it.

This time we took the right road and found the berry patch under a broiling sun. Cousin Sam was for eating the lunch then and there. But Irene insisted on first picking some berries. The party donned boots and set out, carrying the lunch. We carried the lunch a mile, in our devious wanderings, and then cached it; and went on picking.

Suddenly there was a wail from Lucy.



WINNIPEG BRIDAL GROUP

Outstanding in interest among Winnipeg's September weddings was that of Isabel Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lindsay, to Mr. Carleton Warner Lynde, of Winnipeg, which took place September 3rd, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Sir Daniel McMillan, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The bridal party is pictured here after the ceremony. They are (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. Lynde, Miss Dorothy Alexander and Mr. Lennox Bell.

—Photo by Campbell Studio.

came out with every promise of a wonderful day.

"Let's go on," said Irene.

And we did.

Mrs. Cragg had given precise directions. These, helped by enquiries along the road, enabled us ultimately to find the swamp. A rough road led into its seemingly infinite depths; and every time the flivver coughed disparagingly the road grew rougher. We came to a fork which offered two roads, each more uninviting than the other.

Of course we took the wrong road.

We had just got to the jumping off place, with no berry patch in sight, when the flivver gave a last tubercular wheeze and stopped short.

"Snakes!" exclaimed Irene. "They can't hurt her, though, with those boots."

Nevertheless we hastened to the rescue. We found Stub Smith's boots stuck deep in the swamp. Lucy had pulled herself out of the mire, but extricating the boots was too big a job. She teetered on a log, trying to hold her stockings feet high and at the same time retain her precarious balance.

"I'm sure I saw a rattlesnake," she wailed. "Or a cobra—"

We rescued the boots, and got her into them again. Then we missed Uncle George.

"We'll have to dig in and pick like fury," said Cousin



A society wedding which took place recently in Rothesay, New Brunswick. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanchet, of Rothesay, and was formerly Miss Edith Kathleen Blanchet. The bridegroom is Mr. Leonard Fraser, B.A., LL.D., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. McG. Fraser, of Halifax. The bridesmaid, sister of the bride, is Miss Helen Blanchet, and the best man is Mr. Robert Beck, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. The flower girl is Miss Betty Mortimer, and the page is Master Blanchet, brother of the bride. The ushers are, Mr. Jack Holly, Mr. Hugh Turnbull, Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, of Halifax, and Mr. M. Blanchet.

Cousin Sam tried all the expedients known to motorists to start the creature. He even tried methods known only to mule-drivers. The car would not budge. It refused even to cough.

Finally he sounded the gasoline tank.

"Well?" demanded Uncle George.

"It's dry," gasped Cousin Sam. "Dry as the seven brass doors of Hades."

There was nothing for it but to take the berry pails and trudge to the nearest farm house—four miles or more, coming and going. That took more than an hour—exclusive of the forty minutes spent in determining that Uncle

Sam. "The old boy's gone off by himself and found an extra good patch. He's out to teach us the art of berry picking."

Uncle George did not reappear. Manifestly, he was doing a lone wolf stunt. We plunged into the briars and picked. Every few minutes there was a cuss-word from Cousin Sam, and an exclamation from Irene, telling that the briars were doing their humble bit to protect the berries.

Then came another wail from Lucy. She had got stuck in the swamp and lost her boots again—or rather, Stub Smith's boots. Anyway, she had to be rescued, the boots

had to be replenished, and the ensemble put together once more.

If that happened once, it happened ten or a dozen times. Subconsciously at last we worked further and further away from Lucy and her too-embarrassing boots.

The sun was broiling hot. It was high noon, if not higher. Hunger began to gnaw. But how to reassemble the scattered party for lunch? That was the question. By dint of much hallooing and whistling we eventually got together.

All except Uncle George. We shouted, we hallooed, we whistled, we even sang "Old Macdonald had a farm"—but no Uncle George appeared.

"Let him go," said Cousin Sam. "I'm hungry. Let's find the lunch. We don't seem to have got many berries," he added, inspecting the half-empty pails, "but after a good feed—"

The lunch proved more hopelessly lost than even Uncle George. Irene had, it seemed, cached it only too securely. At every turn in the swamp she recognized some spot she thought she remembered passing just after she hid the lunch. But the lunch remained among the missing.

"Two casualties already," groaned Cousin Sam. "Uncle George. And the lunch. And if I don't get some food into me p.d.q. there'll be a third."

"Talk about casualties," stormed Irene, "look at these scratches and mosquito bites."

She was scarred like a veteran trooper. We were all pretty much the worse for wear.

"Never mind," philosophized Irene. "If we don't sit around eating, we'll have all the more time for picking. We'll get a nice lot of berries."

She was a lady; so Cousin Sam did not vocalize what he thought about the nice lot of berries. He tried to satisfy his more-than-usually-ravenous appetite by eating a few.

"Beastly!" he ejaculated.

"Well," said Irene, "if you don't like them you can eat roots."

"Wild parsnip," snapped Cousin Sam.

"Or snakes—or," concluded Irene, "you can go hungry."

With which we resumed our berry picking. As a precaution against murder, each member of the party picked at a considerable distance from all the others. Toward dusk, when we were all too fagged to kill, and too mosquito-punctured for any further blood-letting, we once more got together, once more and finally rescued Lucy and Stub Smith's boots, and decided to go home. Irene alone went on picking desperately.

"Where's Uncle George?" demanded Lucy, suddenly.

It was too true. Uncle George was still missing.

"Let him go," snorted Cousin Sam. "We'll find the car, too the horn three times, and give him five minutes. Then if he doesn't turn up we'll let him walk home."

It was a job to find the car. But we did it. Also, we found Uncle George. He was reclining on the cushions, snoring happily, with an empty berry pail beside him.

Also, we found the lunch—what was left of it.

"Thought I'd better bring it along to be safe," explained Uncle George, when Irene ungently shook him into wakefulness. "Of course I took a bite at noon—"

"You did! Why didn't you toot the horn and give us all a chance?"

"I—I never thought of that. Why, I thought you'd come when you got hungry, and if you didn't—"

"And where are your berries?"

"Oh, I was pretty well fagged with that long walk to get the gas so I thought I'd take a bit of a nap—and I guess I overslept."

"And over-ate?" finished Irene. "Anyway," she commented, "we'll have a nice hot supper waiting for us when we get home."

When we got home, Sally tumbled lazily out of the hammock.

"I thought you were never coming," she exclaimed. "Gee, I'm almost starved waiting for you to come and get supper."

However, Irene filled three quart sealers with the berries and had almost enough left over for a pie. And that night after eating everything within reach—except the berries—the berry picking expedition turned in and slept like so many logs, or would have done so, had it not been for Lucy. She had the nightmare, dreaming that she was still berry picking and was being swallowed whole by Stub Smith's boots.

### The Winds

Trees grow old, and the light of the stars burns low,  
But the winds shall never grow old.  
They drive the seas, they flame in the quick fires' glow,  
They plunder the woods for gold.

Trees grow old, and hills, and the hearts of men,  
And the cities men have trod—  
But the wind sweeps down like a falcon loosed, and then—  
Flies back to the hand of God.

—Kathleen D. Close.

### In May

I.  
Do you remember that black eve,  
When the wild March shriek'd through the land,  
Under gaunt boughs did we not stand,  
Hearing that frantic woodland grievance—  
Watching that grey sea heave?

II.  
You asked me wondering, did you not?  
If one brief month could ever bring  
The live delight of blossoming  
To all that seemed by sun forgot  
Upon that desolate spot.

III.  
And I—I did not tell you then  
What was my thought: I tell you now:  
I said, "O heart, my heart, wilt thou  
Beat with the heart of summer when  
Thy summer comes again?"

IV.  
Child, to your wondering, eglantine  
And hawthorn answer, while o'erhead  
A Paradise of leaf is spread.  
Heart, art thou answered? Yea; for sign,  
This hand I hold in mine.

—F. Frankfort Moore.



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**POTTED MEATS**  
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**HERRINGS**

**BUCHANAN'S**  
**HERRINGS IN TOMATO**

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# LONDON LETTER

FOR A LONG TIME I HAVE BEEN THE  
wonder wherever I have been. I have  
been to many of the most important  
places in the world, and I have  
seen the most interesting things.  
I have seen the most beautiful  
scenery, and I have seen the most  
interesting people. I have seen the  
most interesting things, and I have  
seen the most beautiful scenery.  
I have seen the most interesting  
people, and I have seen the most  
beautiful scenery. I have seen the  
most interesting things, and I have  
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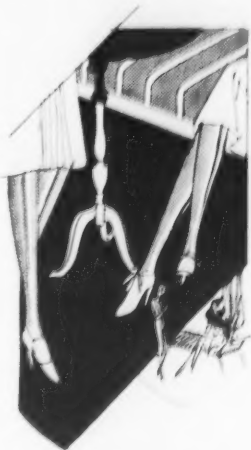
the Queen opens all her own letters,  
and that that are addressed to  
"Her Majesty" also the names of her  
bondsmen or bondswomen have  
been known to her. She has been  
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—but worn for all occasions

“THE  
DANCING  
CHIFFON”




MANY women tell us, in spite of the lovely appearance of “The Dancing Chiffon” it gives such exceptional wear that they find it practical to wear for “every day” as well as for dancing.

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into you  
**BOVRIL--Creates Energy**



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**C**HILDREN busy at school, romping about at play, use up energy faster than ordinary food can supply it. They need the extra nourishment Ovaltine gives them. It digests easily and quickly builds strength and energy.

With and between meals, and at bedtime, give them plenty of Ovaltine. The ripe barley malt, fresh eggs and creamy milk in Ovaltine will build sturdy bodies and sound nerves. One cup of Ovaltine contains more nourishment than 12 cups of beef tea or 4 eggs, and children love its delicious flavour. Ask your doctor.



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October





Mrs. E. J. Fitzgerald  
Vice-President  
Council  
Mrs. A. J. Fitzgerald  
on Monday  
the National  
Stratford  
National  
is also w  
the Saint

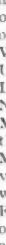














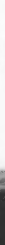









































































































































































































Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Provincial Vice-President of the New Brunswick Council of Women, accompanied by Mrs. A. C. D. Wilson, left Saint John on Monday to attend the meeting of the National Council of Women at Stratford, Ontario. Mrs. Wilson is National Convenor of Films, etc., and is also with Mrs. Smith a delegate from the Saint John Council.

Tory, of the University of Alberta; Mr. Fred Mackelcan, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Hon. Newton Rowell, Mrs. Rowell, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. P. K. Menzies, of Syracuse.

The marriage of Miss Wilhelmina Burnside Gage, daughter of Lady Gage, Wychwood Park, and the late Sir



MISS MURIEL PARSONS

Daughter of Mrs. Wellington Parsons, of Toronto, and one of the season's debutantes. Mrs. Parsons will entertain at a large tea at the Granite Rink in October for her daughter and will give a dinner party for the assistants. Miss Parsons was a dancing partner of the Prince of Wales while on his visit.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Rt. Rev. Charles D. Schofield, Bishop of Colombo, and Mrs. Schofield were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert FitzRandolph in Fredericton, N.B.

Dr. Livingston Ferrand, President of Cornell University, and Mrs. Ferrand have been the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Queen's Park, Toronto.

The Chancellor, the President, and the Governors of the Senate of the University of Toronto entertained at a ball at Hart House on Friday night of last week in honor of the Centenary of the University of Toronto. Sir William Mulock, Chancellor of the University, Mrs. Monk, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Noble, and General and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell received the many guests at the entrance to the Great Hall. Mrs. Monk was handsomely gowned in violet velvet with rose point lace, and wore diamonds for ornament. Lady Falconer was in a silver beaded gown of violet georgette. Mrs. Noble was in a silver sequined gown with silver slippers, and Mrs. Mitchell in white with silver bandeau. Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross, with their guests from Quebec, Premier Taschereau and Madame Taschereau; Hon. Mr. Phillips, the American Minister to Canada; Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, and their guest, Hon. Timothy Smiddy, of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Rankine Nesbitt, President and Mrs. Ferrand, of Cornell; Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, Principal and Mrs. Grant of Upper Canada College, Dean and Mrs. Playfair McMurrich, Dean and Mrs. Seacombe, Professor R. L. Wenley of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Dr. Arthur Pennington, M. and Madame Ramon, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, President



MISS BUNNIE HIGGINS  
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Higgins, of Spadina Road, Toronto.

—Photo by Mr. Lyonde and Sons

McLeod, of High Park Avenue, Toronto, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Lady Gage, on Saturday afternoon of last week. The ceremony took place in the large living-room, which was done attractively with pink chrysanthemums. Rev. Dr. Tovell, of Trinity United Church, performed the ceremony. The bridal group descended the long stairway, which was decorated with palms and pink chrysanthemums. Little Miss Diana Griffith, carrying a basket twined with roses, scattered petals before the bride. She was dressed in lavender tulle with lace and rosebuds, and wore a wreath of Sweetheart roses in her hair. Mrs. Carson McCormack, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, in a becoming frock of watermelon pink, with bouffant skirt having a deep finish of frilled tulle at the hem. The bodice was of satin of the same shade and had long sleeves. Her large hat was of velvet with tulle, and brim of watermelon pink, and her bouquet was of pink roses. Miss Wilhelmina Love, niece of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore the same model of gown and hat in apricot. The bride, who was given away by her mother, was pretty in her French gown of Chantilly lace over shell pink georgette, the bodice having long sleeves. Her full skirt was garlanded with rosebuds and silver. Her long train was lined with shell pink georgette and was of satin with pearl embroidery and silver lace. The long tulle veil was held to the head with a coronet of orange blossoms and tulle rosebuds. Silver brocade slippers were worn. Her bouquet was of orchids, lily-of-the-valley and Sweetheart roses. Mr. Cumberland, of Montreal, was the best man. Colonel Carson McCormack and Mr. Griffith, of Buffalo, were the ushers. Following the ceremony, a reception was held by Lady Gage and Mrs. McLeod, and an orchestra played in an ante-room. Lady Gage wore a becoming gown of pearl grey satin with embroidered grey flowers, with silver and deep fringe. A grey hat with lace, diamond ornaments, and bouquet of orchids completed her becoming toilette. Mrs. McLeod, mother of the bridegroom, was in a black chiffon French gown, beaded in blue and purple. She wore a hat of cloth of silver and lace, with lace scarf, black wrap trimmed with moleskin, and bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and orchids. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod left later for New York to sail for England and will return in December. The bride went away in an embroidered champagne satin, with wrap of cocoa-colored ermine, and a beige felt hat with osprey.

A very beautiful wedding in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, was that of Ruth A. Daley, daughter of Mrs. John J. Daley, to James Campbell Taylor, son of Mr. J. W. Taylor, which took place on Saturday, October first. The service was conducted by the rector, Rev. T. Stanidge Boyle. The church was decorated with roses, delphinium and gladioli, combined with smilax. The chancel banked with palms formed a background for the bridal group. Mr. T. Dick McGaw, of Toronto, gave the bride away. The bride wore a gown of old ivory brocade, embroidered with seed pearls, and made with panels falling over a tucked petticoat of shell pink chiffon. The chiffon train, edged with a broad band of brocade and draped from the shoulders in a burnoose loop, was also embroidered and lined with shimmering pink chiffon. The French tulle veil fell gracefully from a Russian coronet of old point lace, and her bouquet was lilies-of-the-valley and shell pink rosebuds. The bride was attended by Mrs. George Munce, of Richmond, Va., who was lovely in peach colored Madonna crepe with black hat and bouquet of Sunset roses. Masters John Higgenbotham and Ralph Barnes, each in orchid satin, carried the bride's train and were very winsome pages. Mr. Reginald Wilkinson, of Toronto, acted as best man. The ushers were Messrs. Rowland Lewis, Toronto, Erle Johnson, of Ottawa, Kenneth Herald and Lance Davenport, of Cobourg. Mrs. Daley, the bride's mother, was gowned in mauve velvet, embroidered with violet shades and silver. She wore a pansy velvet hat and mauve ostrich collar. Her flowers were American Beauty roses. Miss Daley, sister of the bride, was in wineberry crepe satin with black and silver hat. Mrs. Erle Johnson, cousin of the bride, wore a French frock of peach georgette with black hat and black and silver wrap. Going away the bride wore a Chanel crepe and the bridegroom a Chanel crepe and velvet gown, embroidered with black and Oriental colors, a black Leda coat with French marten collar, and small panne velvet hat with short veil.

Mrs. Harold G. Wood entertained on Friday afternoon at a most charmingly arranged "at home" at her residence in Duke Street, Saint John, N.B. The house was very artistically decorated for the occasion. In one room vases of beautiful mauve and pink asters with rose candles in silver candlesticks and artistically shaded lights presented a very pleasing scene, while the back drawing-room was adorned with decorations of lovely yellow dahlias and French blue candles in brass candlesticks. Mrs. Wood received her guests in an exquisite French gown of transparent black velvet with neckline of rhinestones and full flared skirt of black chiffon and velvet. A large lattice bow caught at the left side with a rhinestone buckle added an extra touch of smartness. Miss Elizabeth Armstrong ushered the guests to the dining-room, where the decorations were carried out in French blue and yellow. A silver basket of yellow dahlias as well as bud vases of the same flowers and silver candlesticks containing blue candles made an attractive appearance on the tea table, and blue candles in silver candlesticks also adorned the side table and mantle. Mrs. James F. Robertson, Mrs. M. A. Curry and Mrs. Victor D. Davidson presided over the tea and coffee cups, and those who assisted with the serving were, Mrs. Frank Brennan, Mrs. Leslie Peters, Mrs. Gerald G. Anglin, Mrs. R. P. Starr, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Ellen Cushing, Miss Horne Mober, Miss Jean Angus, Miss Rachel Armstrong, Miss Florence Puddington, Miss Hooper.



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NO ONE says an unkind word about the weather man these days. He may have given us a chilly May and a lukewarm summer; but September was a glow of splendour and October (so far) has been almost balmy. If we could only emulate the autumn and grow old in a charming fashion, instead of grumbling at the fate which sends us wrinkles and silver hairs. Yet life is very much worth while, even if we are obliged to resort to cold cream and the daily dozen to keep in proper condition. The trees regard so calmly the leaves which for-

quenses. There is the place which aspires to be something more than just a beauty shop and which allows girls trained by correspondence instruction to manipulate the dangerous tools of electricity, such as the electric needle for the removal of warts or moles or hairs. There is the skin specialist who will try to wipe away your wrinkles, your freckles, your summer tan or even scars with a "face-peeling" preparation which contains the deadly carbolic acid.

Even the terms and titles in common use are misleading. Until re-



LATEST HAT FASHIONS FROM PARIS

Picture shows a Jockey cap, the latest choice of the Parisiennes, in parthenon pink and black velvet, with tiny grosgrain bow.

sake them and fall to the ground and stretch their bare branches to the wind as if enjoying the frolic of it all. Why cannot human beings be as serene when the autumn of life comes upon them and the bitter winds prophesy the frost to come? Resignation is one of our last accomplishments, but it is not the least graceful. Yet October is not without a rebellious mood of her own. In the woods we see the crimson leaves blazing like the rouge on the cheek of an over-mature matron. The mid-month of autumn seems determined to claim all the brilliance of the year for her own. As Kipling writes of the Pennsylvania forest:

"Still the pinewood scents the noon;  
still the catbird sings his tune;  
Still autumn sets the maple forest  
blazing.  
Still the grape-vine through the dusk  
flings her soul-compelling musk,  
Still the fireflies in the corn make  
night amazing."

It is a month of brilliance in sky and woods and fields. It must have been October when Bliss Carman said:—"When the river blue is deepest and the other worlds are near." Drive along the shores of the St. Lawrence in October and you'll realize that the "Ivory gates and golden" have opened and that all the fairies have come forth. You see the golden pumpkin in the field and you are sure it is first cousin to the one which Cinderella's godmother turned into a shining chariot. So you buy a golden scarf and then the world looks like a radiant symphony.

A MODERN magazine publishes an article by Richard J. Walsh on "The Divine Right to Look Human", in the course of which the writer says:—

A physician has broken away from the discipline of his profession and advertises in the cheaper newspapers: "Your face lifted for \$50." There is the X-ray office which removes superfluous hair, often with dire conse-

quently the classified telephone directory of New York contained a long list of "dermatologists", of which the Medical Society of the County of New York complained that "there is not one real physician, to say nothing of a bona fide skin specialist, in the entire list....Who can gainsay that many people afflicted with skin troubles are being diverted from the care of true specialists to incompetent hands?"

At its foundation the whole beauty business is sound and legitimate. Almost all of the beauty shops which spring up on the main streets of every town are honest and restrict themselves to their proper functions. And facial surgery, properly practiced, is a noble art.

"Every human being has the divine right to look human," says Dr. William J. Mayo. "One of the compensations of the Great War was the development of plastic surgery of the face, a new special field in surgery which has given astonishing results." The best of the plastic surgeons are too busy to bother with people who already look well enough to pass for normal. But facial surgery is so spectacular that it has made a place for some practitioners who are willing to take long chances for easy money. They can turn in a thick lower lip with a few stitches. They can set back outstanding ears. They can slice away a double chin. If you are silly enough you can even find a beauty surgeon who will slit the corners of your eyelids to give you large and lustrous orbs.

THE matter of looking one's best is discussed constantly these days in all circles. A woman who has attained success in her chosen calling has this to say regarding "putting the best foot foremost":—

I could become very eloquent on the subject of make-up, because it should be a very serious matter to women who are ambitious to make careers for themselves—not alone on the stage

but in any business. I have seen women fail to be beautiful, fail to be successful and fail to get what they most ardently desire, who might have had all if only they would sink their prejudices. An instance comes to my mind of a beautiful woman I know whose career has been hindered greatly by her lack of attention to herself. She has a beautiful figure and beautiful hair and tremendous possibilities in her face. If she would only make up her face to give it character—to express an animation which would sustain her real physical beauty—her success would be assured. She has a great dramatic talent, but it is not enough to have talent when one is a woman; she must do the rest of her duty by her talent. Instead, she is contemptuous of clothes and make-up. She gives an appearance of plainness. Managers think of her as ugly, and pass her up constantly and choose for the leading role someone who hasn't half her real distinction or beauty, but who gives an impression of prettiness.

This woman won't be talked to about make-up. Her attitude toward these things is one of utter indifference, which is rather a shame because one's appearance is an aesthetic matter. We don't think it insincere to dress the figure beautifully. Why should it be to dress one's face?

## Correspondence

F. E. L. I sympathize with you in the dislike of superfluous hair and the determination to be rid of it. There is nothing more painful to the woman who desires to be dainty than the intrusion of these undesired hairs. The best method I know for banishing superfluous hair is electrolysis. Even with this I hesitate to use the word "permanent," for I have known cases of return after the use of the electric needle—but such cases are extremely rare. If you decide to use a depilatory, be very careful to follow the instructions as they are the only condition for success. I do not advise use of the preparation you mention. It is likely to do harm rather than good, and you do not wish to make experiments.

Mrs. J. A. McD. You ask for a formula to restore color to greying hair, but you do not send a stamped and addressed envelope. I have no "formula" for greying hair, but if you will comply with our rules I can send you the names of preparations which I believe to be reliable. The road of restoration is a hard one, however, and you will need to exercise the utmost care if results are to be satisfactory. Hair prematurely grey is decidedly trying and no one likes it. But it has its alleviations, and one of them is that you can wear almost any color you choose with hair that has ceased to be brown.

R. K. I am sending the list as you request and hope you will be able to find some help from the use of these preparations. It seems to be a law from which there is no escaping that eternal vigilance is the price one must pay for keeping fit and for keeping Old Time at a respectful distance. The encroachments of the latter are so insidious that we awake some bright morning to find a crow's foot clawing a line around our eyes or a wrinkle making its way from the nose to the corner of the mouth. It is all very trying, but the only thing to do is to resort to such weapons as oil and massage.

Valerie

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Soft Food Harms  
teeth and gums!

Four food were coarse and fibrous, I mastication would be more of a job and less of a courtesy. And your teeth and gums, in the natural course of eating, would get a vigorous functional massage which would keep teeth clean and gums in sound and healthy condition.

But the over-refined food of today robs the teeth of work—cheats the gums of stimulation. There you have the true reason for the alarming prevalence of troubles which beset our gums today.

How to keep  
teeth clean and gums firm

The dental profession knows well the importance of the care of the gums. Hundreds and hundreds of dentists, to whom we have personally demonstrated Ipana, recommend its use. Many even urge a massage of the gums with Ipana after the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush.

For, in addition to its power of cleaning the teeth, Ipana, because of its zital content, tones and stimulates the gum tissue. A few weeks of its use will make your teeth whiter, your gums firmer and harder.

Try Ipana Tooth Paste  
for one month

Your gums may bother you seldom or never. Your tooth brush may never "show pink." But even then, as a preventive measure, brush your teeth and your gums with Ipana. Keep the circulation active, the tissue firm and the teeth clean. Go to your nearest drug store. Get a large tube. Use it for a month. You'll be delighted with its flavor, its cleaning power and its effect!

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THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN



## Glass House Women

"AUNTIE," said Feodora. "I wish someone would throw a few stones back at some of the glass-house women there are about. They do deserve it, don't they? Because people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones, should they?"

"No," I agreed. "they shouldn't. Let us throw some back. By the way, what have they thrown at you?"

She told me, with much heat and at some length. I realized the justice of her grievance, and here are my stones.



FROM PARIS  
Evening gown from Jean Lanvin. The narrow ruffles of black taffeta are most effective and are ended at the hem with a double band of black tulle. The bow at the waistline at the back is of sparkling brilliants.

A glass-house woman is one of those middle-aged ladies who cannot bear the way the modern girl dresses and who tells her so by innuendo. She detests shingled heads; she does not "approve" of this, objects to that, and tells the modern girl how sensibly she dressed when she was young, having entirely forgotten what Auntie and Granny said to her.

Well, well! Now for my stones! I was lunching yesterday in the restaurant of a big shop.

What did I see?

Girls of every kind—neat, shingled, small-hatted, made-up, but oh! so skillfully, with beautiful legs and feet well-shod.

Now I maintain that people show their natures, and even their morals, by their clothes. I looked sadly at some of the middle-aged women and wondered if this really were so. I will describe a few—the worst, I own, but only some of the worst.

Number One had on a sage-blue jumper, a black coat and a brown hat. Now what can a woman's mind be like that can mix those three colors?

But Number Two wore a grey dress—oh, such a drab and dingy grey!—and a vilely crude blue hat. I am still suffering from shock about that hat.

Number Three was dressed in a black-and-white hat, a white jumper, bright blue skirt and brown shoes! Yes, quite true—brown shoes!

I looked up as a young girl passed me in a cinnamon-brown skirt. "Fair Isle" jumper, and shoes and hat to match—just the right mixture. She was one of many who were both neat and harmonious, and, above all, well shod. She had taken great care in the choice of her clothes, and why not?

Despite these shocks, I do not want to criticize my own-age ladies, but why do they indulge in so much carping criticism about the young?

You show your character by your clothes, dear middle-aged lady, by the colors you choose, and by the presence or absence of good taste.

Before you condemn girls, ask your self whether you have the dress and the color sense, and, if not, do look in the glass, Mrs. Elderly or Miss Middle-Age—yes, with your specs. on, please—before you condemn the generally tastefully-dressed modern girl again. She doesn't voice all the unkind things about you!

Have you looked? Well, now you will not throw any more stones—at least, I hope not, because you will only get them back; and stones can hurt so very badly. Besides, criticism, like charity, should always begin at home.

And I do hope in future you will look on the younger generation with a more lenient spirit, and remember that once you were condemned by the older generation.

## Charleston Ankles

THE American woman is seriously concerned because she has been told that her ankles are thickening, and she is reported to be very busy soaking, massaging, and strapping her ankles in rubber bandages every night, writes Dr. Frederick Graves.

Nor has the British woman escaped the charge. Mrs. Elliot Lynn says that the present over-indulgence in athletics is turning out a race of "baby elephants."

One woman doctor lifts our eyebrows with the statement that silk stockings and high heels are making ankles thick, and another that "it is enough to make one weep" to see the misshapen legs of the present-day girls, due to high-heeled shoes.

The shoemaker says ankles are thickening because women do not wear boots, and M. Paul Poiret, the French designer, declares that shoes and slippers, with never a high, strong-laced boot, do the mischief.

But are women's ankles really getting thicker, and, if so, what is the cause?

Nearly all the oracles condemn the

unfortunate high heel, but most of the pronouncements of doctors, shoemakers, and fashion and beauty experts are of little moment. The fact is no two women are alike—and no two ankles. Strain, too much hockey, golf, and dancing, very high or very low heels, debility—all play their part. Girls with doubtful ankles should be wary of the Charleston, the incessant ankle movements of which may cause rapid enlargement.

One ankle will enlarge with very little strain, another never will. The high heel suits one type, as the girl with short tendons, and the low suits another. One of the real causes of trouble is the constant change from very high to very low heels. This tends to weaken and unsettle the ligaments of some women so that they give.

The woman who finds her ankles thickening must give them less to do and should wear a light rubber bandage for support. Bathing, massage, and avoidance of sharp contrast either in heels or in exercise may help.

For the natural thick ankle nothing can be done. It must be endured—or amputated!



Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison Gilmour, of Winnipeg, and their three daughters, Misses Pamela, Diana and Shelagh, photographed while summering at Minaki, Ont.

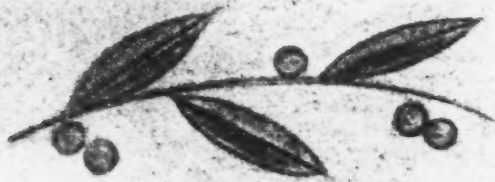
## Upholstery and Tapestry

THE upholstery tool of the vacuum cleaner, used without the brush, will keep tapestries and upholstery in good condition. Careful brushing over with gasoline will brighten dulled colors and kill moths. Gasoline or alcohol will clean leather; this should be followed by a generous dressing of neatsfoot oil. A commercial leather dressing or shoe cleaner will prevent stickiness in warm weather, and vaseline will remove mildew.

Even cherished pieces of furniture are subject to accident in an active home and skillful hands will be needed in time of real trouble. Oil or drastic acids may leave a permanent scar; consequently nothing should ever be applied which will harm the filler in any way. A little turpentine will remove water stains from a waxed surface and gasoline may be injected into the tiny holes whose telltale trail of dry dust announces the presence of worms, that menace to old oak or walnut. Or furniture polish will cover superficial scratches.

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MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
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**BIRTHS**  
To Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cross, of Walkerville (once Dorothy Thompson, Tillsonburg), Friday, September 30th, a daughter.

**ENGAGEMENTS**  
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Krausmann, of Drummond St., Montreal, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Harry Peter Donohue, son of Mr. P. Donohue and the late Mrs. Donohue, of Outremont. The marriage to take place the end of October.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Herald, Gore's Landing, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruby Jean, to Mr. J. Reginald McKee, Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McKee, Gananoque, Ontario. The marriage to take place early in November.

Captain and Mrs. Angus McKenzie, of Tiverton, Ont., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Catherine May, to Mr. Eric Cameron McGillivray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McGillivray, of Port Elgin, Ont. Marriage to take place in October.

**MARRIAGES**  
MARTIN-ROGERS: At Kerwood, Ont., Saturday, September 24, by Rev. T. H. Rogers, of Toronto, Mary Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Kerwood, to Gerald George Martin, Montreal, son of Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Martin, of Ottawa.



His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross entertained at dinner at Government House, Toronto, on Friday for the Honorable L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, and Madame Taschereau. The following guests were present, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, the Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, Hon. William Phillips (U. S. Minister to Canada) and Mrs. Phillips, Hon. Chas. McCrear and Mrs. McCrear, Hon. W. E. N. Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Guest, Hon. Mr.

tone as the hats, and they carried sheaves of gladioli in beige and brown tints. Following the ceremony at the church, Lady Nanton, with Dr. E. M. Bircher, received the wedding guests at Kilmore, Lady Nanton in black georgette with black hat faced with white and carrying a bouquet of pansies. Mrs. Lorne Cameron, of Vancouver, a sister of the bride, was in a very smart toilette of black and gold, with large black hat with osprey, and carried a bouquet of roses. Mrs. Trustram Eve, another sister and bride, was in beige crepe vermeil with a coat to match, and a hat in two tones. Her corsage was



**MRS. ALFRED NOYES**  
Wife of the widely known English poet and man of letters, who, with her husband, will shortly be in Canada on a visit. They sail from England on the 15th of October. Mrs. Noyes was before her recent marriage Mrs. Weid-Blundell, whose first husband fell early in the Great War. She has very distinguished family connections, Ince Blundell Hall, near Liverpool, is famous for its art treasures, and its owner, Mr. Weid Blundell, entertained King Edward at Lulworth Castle in Dorset.

Justice Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. J. Gordon Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Justice Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Sir Charles and Lady Sherrington, Mrs. Irving H. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Austregesilo (Brazil); Miss Michie, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mulock, Colonel Fraser, Captain Haldenby.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, of Curzon Street, London, England, arrived in Toronto on Monday of this week, and were the guests of Mr. Peacock's mother, Crescent Road, Rosedale. They left on Thursday for the West, and will return to Toronto in November. Mr. Peacock entertained on Tuesday of this week at the York Club for the Hon. Stephen McKenna, of London, England.

The marriage of Constance Rosalie, daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and of Lady Nanton, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Ernest Maximilian Bircher, eldest son of Dr. E. M. Bircher, of Zurich, Switzerland, took place on Saturday afternoon, October 1, at St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg. The church was decorated for the occasion with gladioli, chrysanthemums and roses in tall standards against a background of palms and ferns. Gladioli tied with silver tissue marked the guests' pews.

The ceremony was performed by His Grace Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada, assisted by the rector, Rev. Canon Heeney, and the curate, Rev. John Richardson. The service was fully choral. Mr. Paul Nanton acted as best man, and Colonel Malcolm Trustram Eve, Major C. M. Montsarrat, Mr. Jack Richardson, Mr. W. A. Smith, Mr. Herbert Gemmill, Mr. Humphrey Bonnycastle, Mr. Stanford Pepler and Mr. Augustus Nanton were ushers.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Edward Nanton, was attended by Mrs. Edward A. Nanton, as matron of honor, and the Misses Embree McBride and Kathleen Peters, as bridesmaids. She wore a gown of supple silver lamé with a girle of pearls. The sleeves were long and the round neckline was done on either side with inverted tucks. The court train was edged with narrow silver strands. Her veil, which was worn over the face, was of tulle and fell the full length of the train. It was held to the head with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a lovely sheaf of calla lilies. The bride's attendants were gowned alike in almond green ring velvet, the skirts pleated at the hem. A drape from the left shoulder fell in cascade effect and was held with a smart bow of the material with full length ends. Their large hats of cocoa felt were folded across the back and encircled with shaded fluted bands of narrow velvet caught at the side in a flat bow. Their shoes and stockings were of the same

Colonel K. R. Marshall, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. Allan Case, Mr. W. B. Hendrie, Mr. Harry Sifton, Dr. Carlton Ford, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. D. B. Hanna, Colonel Agar Adamson, Mr. D. G. Ross, Captain Haldenby.

Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick is again in Toronto after a two months' visit in Europe.

Miss Babs Drayton, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, will be a bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss Estelle Hodgins to Dr. Wishart, which takes place on Saturday of this week in Toronto.

The Premier of Quebec and Madame Taschereau were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at Government House for the ceremonies in connection with the centenary of the University of Toronto, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert are again in Toronto after a sojourn of six weeks in England.

Sir William Mulock, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week in honor of the Hon. William Phillips, the Minister of the United States to Canada.

Dr. Archibald MacMechan and Mrs. MacMechan, of Halifax, N.S., came to Toronto last week for the ceremonies in connection with the centenary of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Harry Rushton Fairclough has been a visitor in Toronto from California for the centenary week of the University of Toronto.

Colonel Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, Mrs. Cockshutt, Miss Isobel Cockshutt and Miss Isobel Williams recently arrived at New York after a tour abroad.

Hon. Timothy Smiddy, of Washington, D.C., was the guest in Toronto of the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt for the Centenary Celebration of the University of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adams are at The Elms, Mimico, and will return to Toronto at the end of the month.

Mrs. Cole Davis, of Philadelphia, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Herbert Loosmore.

The marriage of Miss Mary Hastings Bickford, daughter of General and Mrs. H. C. Bickford, of New York, takes place at 8.30 p.m. at Trinity Church, Buffalo, on October 22.

Mrs. Ronald Cumming, of London, England, formerly Miss Mary Hendrie, sails this week for Canada to be with her mother, Mrs. William Hendrie, at Gateside House, Hamilton, for several weeks.

Mrs. Arthur W. Anglin, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Naomi Anglin, on Wednesday afternoon, October 19.

Captain and Mrs. Eric Haldenby, of Toronto, were at Lake Simcoe last Saturday for the Grant-Fensom wedding.

Miss Jean Francis, of Toronto, left to sail for England on Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. Arthurs and Mrs. Carlyle McGill are again in Toronto after a three months' sojourn at their summer place at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Hon. William L. MacKenzie King and the Hon. Vincent Massey were in Toronto last week for the ceremonies at the University.



**CAPTAIN AND MRS. ROSS MALCOLM**  
Mrs. Malcolm was before her recent marriage Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Brough de Pencier, of Chestnut Park, Toronto.  
—Photo by Mr. Lynde and Sons.

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Riotous, rollicking, foot-tlingling jazz is enthroned once again at the King Edward! Old King Jazz himself has returned, and with him the finest, most versatile dance orchestra ever offered to Toronto. Twelve master musicians, every one a soloist—36 instruments.

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Miss Alice Cummings, of Hamilton, Ontario, and her sister, Dr. Louise Cummings, of Vassar, who was given an honorary degree by the University of Toronto, her Alma Mater, have been in Toronto for the Centenary Celebration at the University of Toronto.

Mrs. J. S. Douglas, of Toronto, will entertain at a tea at Ryan's Galleries, on Wednesday afternoon, October 26, for her debutante daughter, Miss Amy Douglas.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week for their guests at Government House, Premier Taschereau of Quebec, and Madame Taschereau.

Mrs. McInnes, wife of Rev. J. K. McInnes, of Maitland, Nova Scotia, is visiting in Aurora, the guest of Mrs. Knowles and Principal Knowles, of the Aurora Schools. Mrs. McInnes is a distinguished graduate of Dalhousie University.



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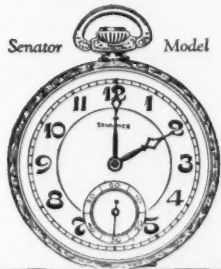
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The marriage of Miss Mabel Jane Fensome, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fensome, to Mr. James Wetherald Grant, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Grant, Cluny Drive, took place on Saturday afternoon at Christ Church, the little stone church attended by the bride's family. Rev. Dr. Cody officiated. The church was done with masses of autumn flowers and foliage. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charming in her frock of ivory satin. The bodice was long and close-fitting, like the sleeves. The skirt was plain, cut in deep scallops, one of which formed the train. Her veil was of tulle held with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of Sweet-heart roses and forget-me-nots. Mrs. C. R. Wisener, of Toronto, was her sister's matron of honor, and wore Nile green velvet with full skirt in scallops, and long close-fitting bodice



ONE OF THE SEASON'S DEBUTANTES  
Miss Betty Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, of Walmer Road, Toronto.

—Photo by Mr. Lynde and Sons

Eleanor Seagram, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Perry, Mrs. A. Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Miss Esme Magann, Mrs. Douglas Ross, Miss Persis Seagram, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Rutter, Mrs. Hugh Barwick, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Colonel Hunter Ogilvie, Miss Flora Taylor, St. Catharines, Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, Mr. Dick Stair-Lauder, Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Miss Lily Maule, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mrs. John Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mulock, Mr. William Hendrie, Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Finucane, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Miss Winifred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Case, Mrs. Donald MacIntosh, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mrs. Percy Hayes, Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. Robert Hay, Mr. Barry Hayes, Miss Margaret Howland, Mrs. James Forgie, Mrs. Percival Leadley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Humphrey, Mrs. W. C. Leckie, Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Murray, Mrs. Max Haas, Mrs. Percival Parker, Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Miss Alice

and sleeves and a green felt hat with a feather mount. Her bouquet was of yellow Butterfly orchids. Miss Caroline Grant, sister of the bridegroom, was bridesmaid, and wore a French velvet frock in style the same as the matron of honor's. She wore a peach colored hat and mount and carried mauve orchids. Little Miss Sara Symons was flower girl in a pink velvet smocked frock and carried a nosegay of roses and forget-me-nots. Master Ronnie Kilgour was a little page in a blue velvet suit with white crêpe blouse with pleated frills. Mr. Alan Grant acted as best man, and Mr. C. R. Wisener and Mr. F. O'Hara and Mr. Seymour were ushers. Mrs. Tremaine played the wedding music. During the signing of the register Miss Georgia Watts, of Toronto, sang "I Love Thee." A reception was held at the summer home of the bride's parents, "The Elms." Mrs. Fensome wore a black satin gown, the white bodice embroidered in gold with brilliant buckle at the girdle. Her hat was of black velours with mount, and she carried a bouquet of yellow pansies. Mrs. Grant wore a black and silver gown with velvet skirt, the bodice embroidered in silver. She wore a black velvet hat and carried yellow roses and corn flowers in a silver holder. The bride went away in a wine red crêpe gown with matching coat trimmed with brown squirrel and small red felt hat with ornament. Mr. and Mrs. Grant left for the White Mountains.

Lady Gage, of Toronto, entertained the bridal party of her daughter, Miss Willa Gage, on Saturday night at dinner at the Lambton Golf Club.

Miss Elsie Burritt, of Ottawa, is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith in Toronto.

Mrs. Plunkett Magann, of Toronto, has bought a villa at Cannes in the South of France, and with her daughter, Miss Esme Magann, leaves shortly for France.

Professor J. C. McLennan and Mrs. McLennan, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, who have been abroad, are again in Toronto.

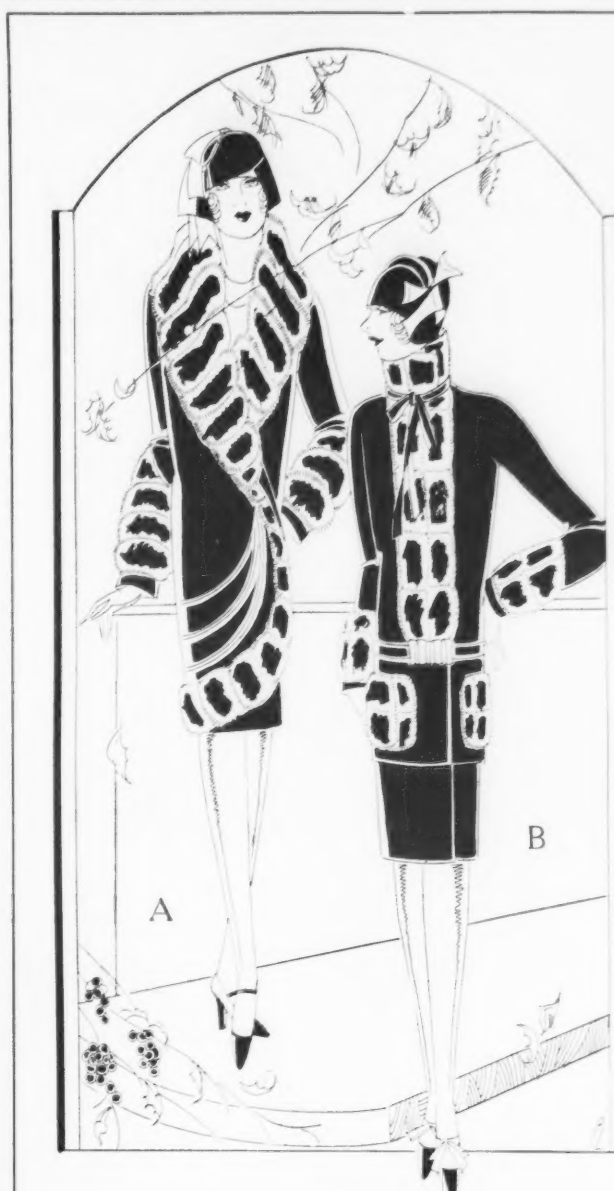
Mrs. Hugh Calderwood has returned to Barrie after a visit in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. E. P. Beatty.

Miss Louie James is again in Toronto from England and is at the Alexandra, Queen's Park Avenue.

Miss Mary Forbes-Reid entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon at the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club in honor of Miss Raymond Brutinel, of Paris, who, with her father, General Brutinel, is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Macdonald and his sister, Miss Isabel Macdonald, who have spent five months in Europe, are again in Toronto.

Miss Diana Clarke, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Monday of this week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Estelle Hodgins.



## Mole on Our Cloth Coats

It's a successful New York fashion in a season that considers the fur-trimmed coat a high light of the mode.

### The Blue Coat with Mole

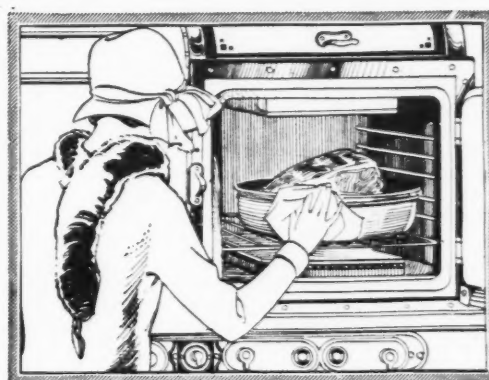
A—Its severity is relieved by the rich elegance of this costly fur. It wraps the figure in slim, slender lines using a circular silhouette with seamings. The long shawl collar swings into the circular band, the deep cuffs suggest quaint Victorian muffs. Developed in one of the very rich deep-piled fabrics. At \$135.00.

### The Brown Coat with Mole

B—Decidedly novel with the suggested long tunic idea that is part of the Coat, yet cleverly affects an ensemble. The high collar, flat revers, pockets and cuffs are all in mole, richly toned to the Franciscan brown shade of the fabric. In one of the much-talked-of suede-like fabrics with the peau de peche surface. At \$95.00.

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oven and go to  
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—when you return the roast will be done

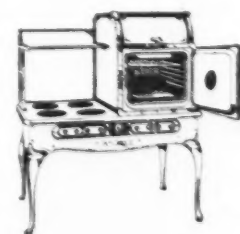
"HOW" can I go to church and cook dinner at the same time? the housewife of old used to say. "It simply can't be done."

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You'll be as charmed with the other time and money-saving features of McClary's Electric Range as you are with the Hermetite Oven. You'll be delighted with its all-white, porcelain enameled finish—its great economy—its famous Speediron Elements.

Made in the very style and size you require, and sold at a price you can afford.



**SPEEDIRON**

McClary's Speediron Element is the greatest electric range improvement of modern times. Unlike old-fashioned elements, the coils of the Speediron are protected. If coils burn out after long service you simply lift the element out and have coils replaced easily and quickly—at the cost of a few cents. The only renewable, repairable protected element on the market.

**McClary's**  
**Electric Range**

The Hon. Reginald McKenna, of London, England, arrived in Canada last week-end. He was a passenger in the S.S. Empress of France.

Mrs. C. M. Taylor, of Winnipeg, arrived last week in Toronto to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Hodgins.

Miss Georgia Watts, of Toronto, was a guest at the Grant-Fensome wedding at Lake Simcoe on Saturday of last week.



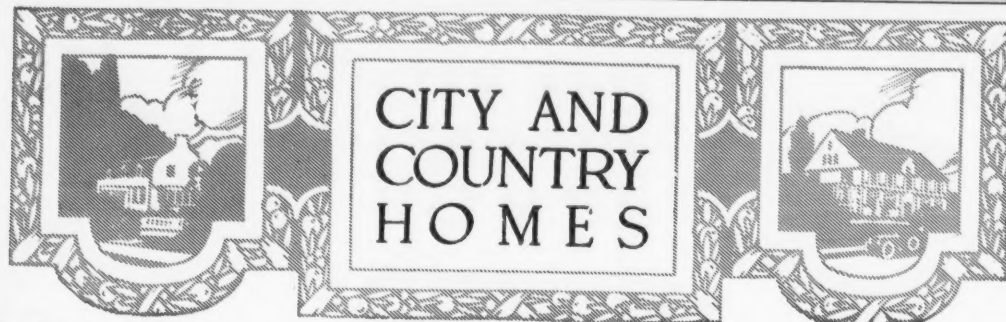
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### In Praise of Paint

THE delicate tones of the painted woodwork of certain houses provide just the schemes of coloring which we want nowadays. Light is what most houses lack. If you are sufficiently lucky to have panelling in your rooms, do not cover it up from ceiling to floor with pictures. Let the surface of the paint be seen. Hang a few pictures up and select them. They will look all the better for the amount of light you will gain. Light lends

speech to us now in no unforcible words. Brighten your houses and you will gain by it.

Recently we have seen a revival in painted furniture. The ladies of the eighteenth century were entranced at one time with the art of japanning. Every lady had her own japanning set and everyone tried to produce new forms of decoration to rival her friends. Now I do not suggest that anyone should form japanning circles nowadays, but if you have a chest of drawers that is shabby and the paint

but it is always a point to be considered that if the darkness of a room makes it rather uninhabitable you must let in light. You may say, Why not remove the panelling? but there you are committing an injustice. The panelling is probably well designed and of good workmanship. Do not scrap it. Paint it over white or some light tone. You will have gained the effect you want, and nobody will be able to accuse you of having destroyed what should have been preserved. The poorer parts of a city

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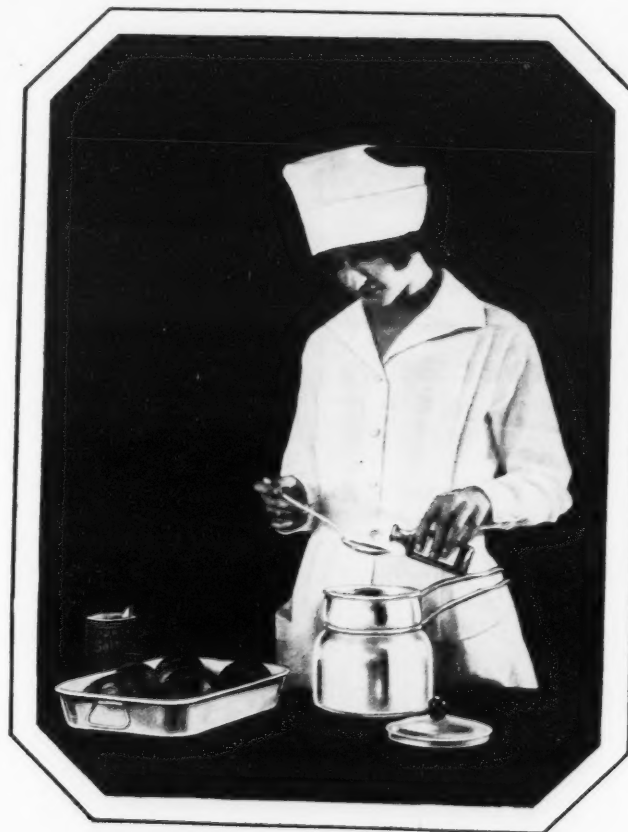
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BELLOWS AND BROOM

Which make attractive the fireside, 18th Century.

brightness to the room after all, and we do not want a reversion to the Victorian age of ugly, violently patterned papers and heavy curtains full of dirt and dust. Get rid of the heaviness and let in the light. A pot of distemper or paint is within everyone's means. If you paint or distemper your walls you have the double advantage of being able to wash them if they are dirty, and, if you get tired of the color, of redecorating the walls at small cost. If you possess a few pieces of old furniture, let me assure you that plain painted walls will make you realize as you have never done before how beautiful the lines of old furniture are. Again, you may very likely have a long passage in your house or a staircase that is badly lighted. Cover it with a heavily patterned paper, how dark it is. Distemper it a light color and you will find it makes all the difference to the house. The eighteenth century decorator had a great deal to say for himself, and he said it in terms which

knocked off, and you do not know what to do with it, or if the nursery chairs are getting knocked about, have them repainted by a competent worker. Get him to come and look at your room or nursery, and let him paint the old piece of furniture in cheerful colors. It all goes to help on the daily life. Give the children bright colors in their nursery. They will be happy and you will not be bothered with them. People seldom realize, too, what a difference it makes to dingy quarters of the city, what the exterior of the houses look like. Dirty parts of a city are not necessarily ugly. They are laboring under the disadvantage of wearing their oldest clothes. They need, like all of us at times, a little attention, a little smartening. Their roofs want brushing, their faces want washing. In interiors, too, it is not necessarily vandalism, if you possess dark oak panelling, to paint it a light color. You may not, perhaps, be fulfilling the original intention of the architect,

should also not be forgotten. They are often squalid in the extreme. If only landlords could be persuaded that it was to their advantage to give slums and tenements a coat of whitewash inside now and again, what a difference it would make. One does not realize how painfully depressing an atmosphere is often created in the homes of the poor by the squalor of their surroundings. The brightness that would result from this painting of slums would bring an attempt at cleanliness into the lives of many. We all try to live up to our surroundings, and by cleaning the interiors of slums a great deal might be done, insensibly, towards ameliorating the lives of the inmates. Less disease, less sickness, a brighter outlook on life. A coat of whitewash works miracles and covers a multitude of sins. Surely some of our landlords are sufficiently broadminded to pursue such a policy—and the resulting effect on the aspects of a town would be far-reaching. People who live in dirty streets do not care, and remain dirty. Give them a clean house and it rouses their self-respect.

It is a fatal policy, too, for landlords to put off painting the outside of houses because it is too expensive. Paint protects the building from the ravages of deterioration and the money that is saved now must be expended later in the repair of dilapidations. And how horrid a grimy house can look. Given even the most beautiful house, dirt does not improve it. Given an ugly one, it is worse. But even the most hideous building can look, at any rate, clean and fresh if it has been painted. We do want the cheerfulness of a bright room, and white or colored-washed houses have that cheerfulness. Cleanliness is godliness, and a cheerful exterior brings pleasure to the street. Your neighbors will bless you. You will feel happy because your house looks bright. Your pocket may be lighter, but so are your spirits. Spring is coming. Drive out the cobwebs, paint your rooms, do up your houses, and face the world with the feeling that things are brighter. Life will run easier and you will be happier.

Everyone in his own house and God in all of them.—Cervantes.

You'll find where'er you roam  
That marbled floors and gilded walls  
Can never make a home.

—Samuel Coleridge.

Round the hearthstone of home in  
the land of our birth  
The holiest spot on the face of the  
earth!

—George Pope.





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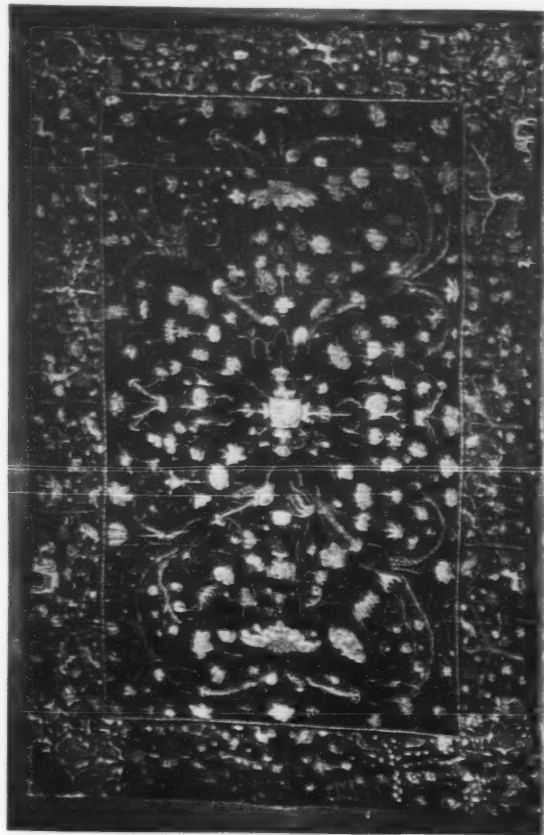


**A Needlework Table Cover**

OF THE needlework for seat coverings affixed to the chair or settee a certain amount is still in existence, but of the contemporary cupboard or table cloths which must have enlivened the interiors of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries few examples are extant. Those that survive are now hung upon the wall, a position for which their pleasant coloring and design well fit them, but their original use is evidenced by the ornament in the border, designed to hang downwards from the table top. The

fitted a plinth, and white mahogany was much used. The period that is of most interest to the collector includes the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, revealing the influence of Sheraton, the Adam Brothers, Percival, and Angelica Kaufman.

Typical specimens of this period include rectangular boxes with tortoiseshell or ebony sides and tops, the edges and handles being of ivory. No feet were fitted to these models. Rectangular and square boxes made of satinwood and embellished with marquetry had medallions of shells



ELIZABETHAN TABLE CARPET  
An Elizabethan Table Carpet with a cipher D.E.C. in the centre.

tendency of English design in needlework for upholstery and table covers was towards a floral pattern. In a table cover, recently exhibited the design of the field consists of curved branches springing from the centre and bearing varied fruit, leaves and flowers relieved against a green ground. In the border there is a design of branching trees upon which birds are perched, while a stag, a camel, a bear, a boar, and a unicorn and elephant are worked in *petit-point* in each division formed by these trees. As is usual in English needlework, a luxuriant undergrowth of flowers fills up the interspaces. The delineation of real and imaginary creatures appealed to the Elizabethans, and vigorous woodcuts of animals appear in the works of the German-Swiss Conrad Gesner (1516-65) which must have been useful to needleworkers. In the centre of the "carpet" is the cipher D.E.C. in the midst of a rosette-like foliation, and it measures 8 1/2 ins. by 13 1/2 ins.

**Tea-Caddy Art**

IN HIS diary of 1662, Samuel Pepys wrote: "Home, and there find my wife making of tea which is good for her cold and defluxions." In those early days the word was pronounced "tay" and the beverage itself was remarkably expensive, over five guineas a pound and of a quality inferior to the worst of to-day's brands.

Owing to the high prices our ancestresses kept tea in a special receptacle called a "caddy" the word being derived from the Chinese pound which is called a "catty" and is equal to a pound and a third avoirdupois. These first caddies were wide mouthed bottles of blue and white porcelain, similar in shape to the ginger jar. After a time they were fitted into dainty little boxes provided with a lock and key to safeguard the treasure stored. Usually these boxes were divided into two divisions, one for black tea, one for green tea. Sometimes there was a central compartment in which stood a cut-glass sugar-bowl.

Among the earliest English caddies still preserved are those of the Chippendale period. As a rule the boxes were casket-shaped with curved outlines and richly carved lids and feet. Mahogany was the wood most frequently used, although satinwood, hawthorn, rosewood and fruit woods, delicately inlaid with knobs of ivory, ebony or silver were used. Hepplewhite's casket outlines were simpler and more dignified than those of Chippendale. Instead of feet he usually

sprays and lozenges set into the centre of each face. No handles or feet were provided. Oval boxes of painted wood showed Adam-like festoons, Grecian figures, flowers, crests and allegorical scenes. Oval and hexagonal boxes lacquered black were dotted with gilt stars or rosettes and ornamented with medallions. From 1820 tea caddies became much plainer in conception. The casket shape, with tapering lines, was once again resorted to, and, though mother-of-pearl was frequently set into the faces, dignity was gained by the use of beautiful woods, such as ebony, rosewood, and mahogany.

**When Is a Bedroom Furnished?**

ARRIVED at a big hotel in Athens some months back. I booked my rooms and was shown into my bedroom. There were no clothes on the bed, no keys to the drawers, no towels for washing, no soap, no water for washing and no jug or basin in which to hold water. I protested that the room was not furnished. I was told that it was. The visitors always brought their own bed-clothes, soap, towels and they washed in a common wash-up room!

A couple of months ago I spent a fortnight in a small hotel on the west coast of Wales. There were enough bed-clothes on the bed for a trip to the North Pole. There was a key for every drawer, plenty of soap, towels and water. There were brushes, combs, pins, safety-pins, hair-pins, needles, thread, candles, and matches.

In England the hotels supply soap, on the Continent seldom, if ever. In England two towels for each person are placed as a matter of course; in Ireland one; in Germany three. A bedroom is not furnished in Germany until toothpicks and a bowl of sand are supplied. The sand, too, appears in very good-class hotels in Spain.

The water bottle is also a controversial matter. It completes the furnishing of the bedroom in England; it is seldom found in Scotland. Two are often found on the Continent.

In the West States of America the guest is always supplied with a hot water bottle during the winter months as he retires to bed.

The bedroom is not considered completely furnished in Switzerland during the winter unless the heating system is working well. A friend of mine got 50 per cent. off his bill for rooms last winter because his bedroom was not completely furnished on this score.

The wardrobe is not everywhere counted as an essential piece of bedroom furniture.

**WATSON**  
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Watson's is not just ordinary "verandah" furniture. It is the product of specialists. Men who make Watson's have made nothing else. Exclusiveness of design and quality of construction have been the Watson motto for many years. It is reed furniture for the home—real furniture, in which the makers take great pride.

With over fifteen color combinations to choose from, and an even greater number and variety of designs built to suit the most exacting taste, you can carry out any color scheme you wish. Ask your dealer to show you the Watson line—identify it by the metal label fastened on the back of each piece—Accept no substitutes.

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Kincardine, Ontario.



**If you knew**

the easiest—quickest—most thorough way to clean up, would you change to it?

Only  
\$5.00  
down  
Liberal allowance  
on your old cleaner



FLOOR POLISHER  
ACCESSORY  
This amazing accessory  
at only \$12.50 extra

YOU can learn about it readily. Just come down here and ask to see the Premier Duplex clean. Or, if you prefer, ask us to send a cleaner to your home—to put it to work on your own carpets.

The dirt just flies into the Premier Duplex bag. The motor-driven brush loosens grit and flicks up threads. The strong suction draws them up. And both brush and suction work together with double action—work faster, more easily, and thoroughly than any other method.

The Premier Duplex needs no watchful eye or tinkering hand. It is made for daily work without servicing. Ball bearings in both motor and brush do away with the nuisance of oiling, and they protect the cleaner through a long lifetime of hard work.

Prove this  
to yourself:

See the Premier Duplex clean and convince yourself. Then, put down your first payment and start this fall and winter to lighten your housework and lengthen your leisure.

**Premier Duplex**  
Electric Vacuum Cleaner  
Made in Canada

**The Premier Vacuum Cleaner Company LIMITED**

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Hosiery to Match.

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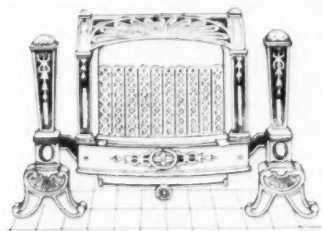
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where a gas-fire is installed by us. The modern Radiant Gas Fire costs about 3½ cents per hour—a whole evening's heat for the price of a cigar.



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Miss Marjorie Rathbun, of Deseronto, entertained at a shooting party at Hay Bay. Miss Rathbun's guests included Major and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Boswell, the Misses Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr Cronyn and Miss Widmer Brough.

Lady Eaton, of Ardwood, Toronto, who has been at her place in the South of France, was a passenger in the S.S. *Empress of France*, which arrived last week-end at Quebec.

Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., of New York, arrived recently in Toronto and is the guest of Mr. W. H. Knowlton, of Wellesley Crescent, during his visit.

Mr. and Mrs. de Bruno Austin, of Toronto, have been in Ottawa, guests of Colonel and Mrs. H. Osborne.

Mrs. Grant, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, entertained at lunch on Friday of last week for the Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, who were their guests.

Miss Mable Kerr, of Cobourg, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. H. C. Strange.

Mrs. Stockwell Day, of Montreal, who spent the summer at Routhay, N.B., is sailing on the S.S. *Empress of France* on October 12 for a visit to England and France.



MRS. FIRSTBROOK  
Formerly Miss Ruth Sprott, of Glen Road, Toronto.  
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Mrs. J. B. MacLean, of Toronto, is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Burgess, of Boston.

Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week at the Toronto Golf Club for the bride-elect, Miss Estelle Hodgins, and Doctor Wishart.

Mrs. W. R. Riddell, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Friday of last week for Mrs. Brown Scott, of Washington, D.C., and a number of the women delegates to the Centenary of the University of Toronto.

Mrs. Stinson Thompson, of Hamilton, Ontario, who was a bridal attendant at the Black-Bond wedding in Montreal on Saturday of last week, was the guest of Mrs. Carlton Allan over the week-end.

Mrs. A. D. Cox, of Winnipeg, has been visiting in Montreal, guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Stuart, of Oxford Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Murphy and Lady Iris Capell, who have been the guests in Toronto of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hardy, of Duplex Avenue, recently sailed for England, going by way of New York.

Mrs. Rosalind Parmenter, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Friday afternoon of last week for her debutante daughter, Miss Margaret Parmenter. Mrs. Parmenter and Mrs. Hargraff, of Winnipeg, the latter the debutante's grandmother, and Miss Parmenter received the three hundred guests. Mrs. Parmenter in hydrangea blue georgette, Mrs. Hargraff in embroidered blue crepe with corsage of mauve orchids; and the debutante in a sleeveless gown of shell pink net with Italian fillet lace, over georgette of the same shade. Miss Parmenter also wore pink slippers and carried a bouquet of Premier roses, the gift of her father. The tea table in the dining room was done with pink chrysanthemums in a silver bowl and tall pink candles in silver candle-labra. Mrs. Duncan MacLaren and Mrs. Charles Boone presided at the pretty table, and were assisted by Miss Betty Broughall, Miss Stephanie Bastien, Miss Beth Lind, Miss Dorothy Towers, Miss Marjorie Mulock, Miss Grace Despard, Miss Betty King Smith.

Miss Frances Frith and Miss Lois Fairweather left Saint John on Thursday evening for Montreal, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cudlip. While in Montreal Miss Frith will be a guest at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Althea Frith.



MRS. JAMES LUMBERS  
Before her marriage Miss Gertrude Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. Sydney Mackenzie, of Kendal Avenue, Toronto, and the late Mrs. Mackenzie.  
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

#### CHILDREN REMAIN CHILDREN IN PHOTOGRAPHS



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Ashley & Crippen,  
by kind permission  
of Mr. A. A.  
Bolte.

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Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Niagara, Bermuda.  
"At the shops of a thousand and one delights"



### It shines!

How absolutely necessary to keep the toilet bowl clean! And yet how disagreeable a task it used to be. For nowadays Sani-Flush removes every mark, stain and incrustation. The closet shines!

Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. That is all.

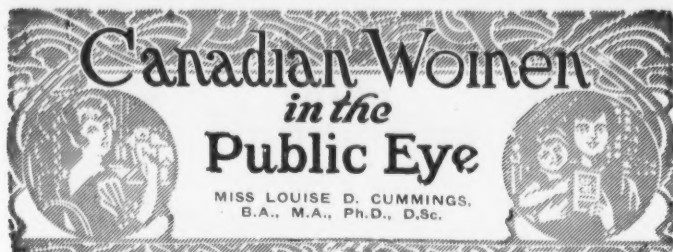
Not only does the toilet bowl shine, but the whole closet is really clean. Sani-Flush gets down into the hidden, unhealthful trap, dispels all foul odors . . . and you know how unreachable that trap is with a brush! Harmless to plumbing connections. Keep it in the bathroom always!

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top can at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 35c for full-sized can.

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Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

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Toronto, Canada  
33 Farringdon Road, London, E. C. 1, England

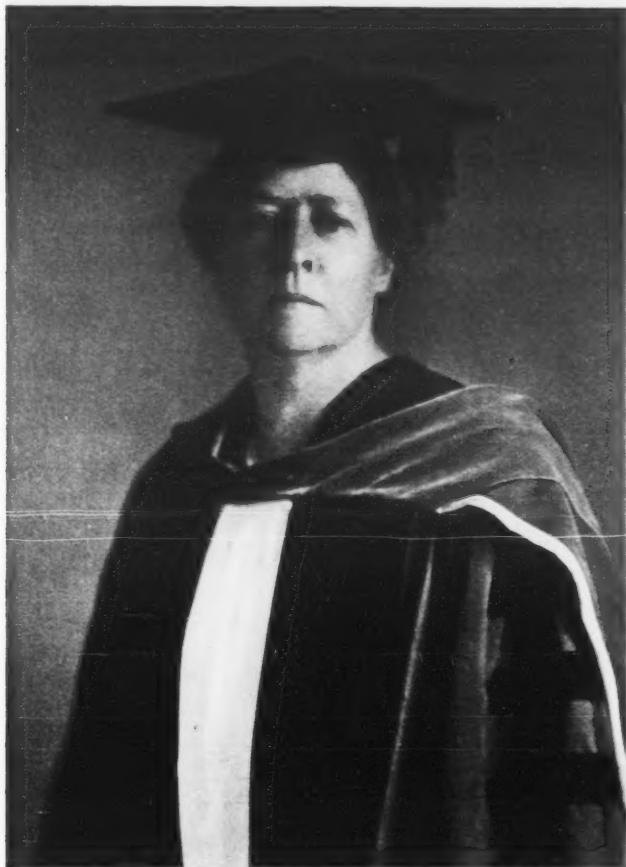




A VERY special honor has been bestowed upon Miss Louise D. Cummings, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., in the conferring upon her, by the University of Toronto, at its centennial celebration, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Miss Cummings received her early education in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, her native city,—proceeding from them to the University of Toronto. At the University she achieved a

the University of Pennsylvania, in 1897 she was a graduate student and research worker at the Ogden Scientific School of Chicago University, in 1898-1900 Fellow in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College, from which she later received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Her research papers have appeared in the leading Mathematical Journals of America. Miss Cummings' work in collaboration with Professor White of Vassar College, and Professor Cole of Columbia University,



MISS LOUISE D. CUMMINGS, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.  
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

brilliant career, and made unusual records as a student, winning the Mulock Scholarship in Mathematics of the second year, a Scholarship in Physics in the third year, and graduating with Gold Medallist standing in Mathematics — being the first woman to win any of these honors at the University of Toronto.

In 1896 Miss Cummings was awarded a Fellowship in Mathematics at

has been published as a Memoir by the National Academy of Sciences of America—a very great honor.

Miss Cummings is now a Professor of Mathematics at Vassar College. This famous college on the banks of the Hudson is the most widely known of the great Universities for women in America, and was the first to afford advantages equal to those available to men in our Universities.

#### London Letter

(Continued from page 30)

deep feeling that inspires so much of Mr. Noyes' poetry, is called "Spring and the Blind Children," and was written after seeing a school of blind children on a country walk.

"Was it for earth's transgression that they paid—

Lambs of that God Whose eyes with love grow dim—  
Sharing His load on whom all wrongs are laid?

But O, so small to bear it, even with Him!"

Lastly, there is a poem called "Westward," which I hope Mr. Noyes will read in Canada—

"O, sea-bird winging to the west  
Speed on, with rose-flushed breast,  
Tell them there is no strength in gold  
or steel

To bind our Commonwealth.  
Tell them who love their maple leaf  
to-day

As England loves her May,  
That love and memory when all else is gone,  
Shall triumph and live on."

EVERY week more visitors to this old land turn their faces towards home. The ships are crowded with men and women on whom England

has set her seal.

This lovable, brave, patient country! What impressions, what memories are being carried home! In some cases to awaken a longing that is homesickness; in others to stimulate in the hearts of the stay-at-homes that deep loyalty which is typical of the great Dominion. And to all the travellers England says "Au revoir!"

*Mary Macleod Moore*

*Au Revoir*

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*Mary Macleod Moore*

*Au Revoir*

flat stone, overturn it swiftly and lick up the grubs and insects beneath. His next aim may be wild honey in an old tree, taking in a hotel en route, where he can count on tit-bits as well as the reversion, if he has not been anticipated by another, of the whole rubbish dump.

His life is a perpetual sort of "pub-crawl", for he will next make for the river, settle with uplifted arm on a rock in mid-stream, and suddenly scoop out some fine fat fish with such force as to send it half way up the opposite bank. Having eaten that, he will probably make for a narrow part of the road, where he will sit up and beg until a car comes along. Persistence and pleading ways may secure anything from a chicken to a box of chocolates. When, if ever, he is full up, he will find a comfortable arm-chair in the sun, either up a tree or between two boulders, and lie down on his back to scratch his tummy.

Bears need an enormous amount of food, because they only eat during the summer. When the cold weather comes they hibernate, living on their accumulated fat. A bear may take two months, in an irritable temper, settling down to sleep; but when it comes it is very, very deep. You can go into his cave or lair under a tree—with a respirator—and find him

lean and moth-eaten, half his hair destroyed by vermin, and so sound asleep that he will not budge if you kick him. A she-bear's cubs are born during her profound sleep; and they only weigh about 8-12 ounces. When full-grown they will weight 400 lbs. or more.

#### Not All Brave Deeds

Not all brave deeds are done in war.

Not every hero wears the bay;

There's many a hidden wound and scar

That never sees the light of day.

There's many a simple son of toil

Who rests not till his strength is gone;

There's many a daughter of the soil—

"A woman's work is never done!"

In slum and suburb, church and mart,

In hospital, at bench and bar,

'Mid cloistered groves in realms of art—

There our unheroic heroes are.

Wise men and foolish, sinners, saints,

Gods of this world and worlds afar:

Their courage falters not nor faints.

Not all brave deeds are done in war.

—Edwin Pugh.

You insist upon your favorite brands of tea and coffee. There is as much difference in the degrees of purity and flavor in table salt. Be assured you get the Purest and Best—

Name the Brand  
They are your protection

REGAL SALT  
Free Running

WINDSOR  
Iodized SALT

WINDSOR  
SALT

WINDSOR  
Specially Purified Salt

Produced in Windsor, Ontario, by The Canadian Salt Company Limited

112

# You'll never enjoy cooking until you Cook Electrically



A good workman never blames his tools, because his tools are good to start with. It's the same with cooking—a good cook wants a good range. Maybe she can do fairly well on an old, ancient range, but she'll do better and enjoy cooking more when she uses a smart, modern Electric Range.

And here are the reasons. First—the heat in an electric range is RIGHT and always under perfect control. Second—electric heat being "flameless", there is no smoke, soot or fumes. Wonderful cleanliness! Third—an electric range, in appearance as well as in performance, is an aristocrat. Its ship-shape appearance puts you in the proper mood to do your best.

ance puts you in the proper mood to do your best.

Why don't YOU cook electrically? A modest down-payment places an up-to-date electric range in your home, balance payable with your lighting bills.

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Lady Allan, of Ravenscrag, Montreal, was recently hostess at a dinner in honor of the Countess of Haddington.

Miss Mary Petry, of Quebec, was in Montreal for the Durnford-Mackenzie wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, of Montreal, and their daughters, the Countess of Haddington and Miss Dorothy Cook, are again in Montreal after a few days in the Laurentians.

Miss Martha Allan, of Montreal, who has been visiting in New York, left on the 13th via Chicago and Cleveland for Pasadena, California, where she will spend the winter. Sir Montagu and Lady Allan will join her in Pasadena in November.

At the marriage in Montreal of Miss Amy Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mackenzie, to Mr. Elliott A. Durnford, son of the late Mr. A. D. Durnford and of Mrs. Durnford, which took place on Saturday afternoon of last week, at half-past three o'clock, at St. George's Church, the bride was attended by Miss Rosalind Bell, of Hamilton, as maid of honor, and by five bridesmaids, Miss Amy Ashton, of Ottawa, cousin of the bride, Miss Phyllis Heaton, Miss Emma MacInnes, Miss Margaret Lockhart, and Miss Margaret Clouston. Little Miss Peggy Durnford, niece of the bridegroom, was flower girl. The best man was Mr. Fenton Aylmer, and the ushers, Mr. Galt Durnford, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Max Mackenzie, brother of the bride, Mr. Donald MacInnes, Mr. Gordon MacLaren, of Brockville, Mr. Arthur Budden and Mr. John Webster. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Major.

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, have been in Ottawa, guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Sir Robert Borden, of Ottawa, was in Winnipeg for the Conservative Convention.

Miss Amy Ashton, of Ottawa, was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Amy Mackenzie to Mr. Elliott A. Durnford in Montreal. Miss Ashton was the guest of Mrs. H. B. MacKenzie during her stay in Montreal.

Mr. Gordon MacLaren, of Brockville, was in Montreal for the Durnford-Mackenzie wedding, at which he was one of the ushers.

Captain the Hon. Freeman-Thomas, son of Lord Willingdon, and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas were the guests of Mrs. James Dunsuir, Hatley Park, during their stay in Victoria, B.C.

Colonel and Mrs. Colborne Meredith are again in Ottawa, after a three months' tour abroad. Colonel and Mrs. Meredith were passengers in the S.S. *Megantic*.

Sir Henry Drayton and Lady Drayton, of Ottawa, have been in Winnipeg for the Conservative Convention.

Lieut.-General Sir Richard Turner, Lady Turner, and their family, of Quebec, are spending some time in the Laurentians.

Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, was in Winnipeg for the Conservative Convention.

The Hon. William Phillips and Mrs. Phillips were in Toronto last week, guests of Sir William Mulock.

Viscountess Hardinge and her daughter, the Hon. Ruby Hardinge, of London, England, together with Lady Hardinge's son, Captain the Viscount Hardinge of the vice-regal staff at Rideau Hall, were at Government House, the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Miss Mackenzie, while in Victoria.

Mrs. Colin Campbell and Miss Phoebe Campbell are again in Montreal from their country place at St. Hilaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pillow, of Montreal, with Miss Margaret Pillow and Miss Sheila Murphy have been spending a week in Boston.

Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Gillespie, of London, Ontario, have been visiting in Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston. In Kingston they were the guests of Mrs. W. A. Sawyer, Colonel Gillespie's sister.

The engagement has been announced in Quebec of Adrienne, daughter of Hon. Judge Ferdinand Roy and Mrs. Roy, to Mr. Georges Michel Giroux, of Quebec.

Mrs. E. Garneau, of Quebec, has been recently a visitor in Ottawa, guest of her son, Major E. Garneau, and Mrs. Garneau.



MISS MARGARET MANNING  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Manning, whose marriage to E. Earl Lothrop, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chaplin Lothrop, of Boston, takes place this month.  
—Photo by Mr. Lyonde.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson Reford, of Montreal, sailed last Wednesday in the S.S. *Aquitania* from New York for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Eric Reford, of Montreal, left with them to see them off at New York.

Mrs. C. E. L. Porteous and Miss Frances Porteous, of the Island of Orleans, will spend the winter in Europe. They sail from Quebec on October 26 in the S.S. *Albertic* for England.

Mrs. D. E. Mundell and Miss Elinor Mundell, of Kingston, will leave early in November to spend the winter in Florida.

Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who have been in Montreal, sailed on Saturday of last week for England.

Mrs. Victor M. Drury, of Montreal, recently entertained at a small luncheon at the Forest and Stream Club, Dorval, for the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who has been on a short visit to Montreal. Mrs. S. A. Heward, of Toronto, was in Montreal to see her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, and was the guest of Mrs. Chipman Drury.

Lady Garneau, of Quebec, is in Montreal on a visit of some length.

Mrs. Walter Molson and her family are again in Montreal after the summer spent at Metis.

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Madame Lapointe are again in Ottawa from Quebec.

Mrs. Grasset Baldwin, of London, England, who has been the guest of her sister, Lady Shrieber, in Ottawa, was guest of honor at a luncheon last week given by Lady Perley.

Mrs. N. M. Yule, of Montreal, will entertain at a dance at the Ritz-Carlton for her debutante daughter, Miss Peggy Yule, on Friday evening November 25.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. MacKenzie and Miss Margaret MacKenzie are again in Montreal from Beaconsfield.

Mrs. Ross Sims returned to Montreal last week-end from Europe after a six weeks' visit. She was a passenger in the S.S. *Empress of France*.

Miss Grace Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy, of Wexdale Park, will make her debut this season in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De R. Tessier are again in Quebec from Albany, N.Y.

Mrs. Charles Fremont, of Quebec, went to Winnipeg last week for the Conservative Convention. Before leaving for Winnipeg, Mrs. Fremont was the guest in Montreal of Mrs. E. de B. Panet.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips and Miss Boulah Phillips are again in Montreal after a trip to the Far West.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser and Miss Helen Fraser, of Ottawa, were in Toronto last week for the golf tournaments.

Mrs. Charles Worsley, of Ottawa, entertained on Tuesday of last week at a coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Worsley, who was attractively frocked in blue taffeta. The tea table was presided over by Miss Worsley, and the assistants were Miss Eileen Scott, Miss George Claudet, Miss Barbara Green, Miss Catherine Guthrie, Miss Lillie Gordon and Miss Mary Devlin.

The Countess Ashburnham, of Fredericton, who with Mrs. Leonard Tilley, of Saint John, was chosen to represent the Conservative women of New Brunswick at the Conservative Convention to be held in Winnipeg next week, left Fredericton on Monday for Winnipeg.



## Papering and Painting Your Rooms?

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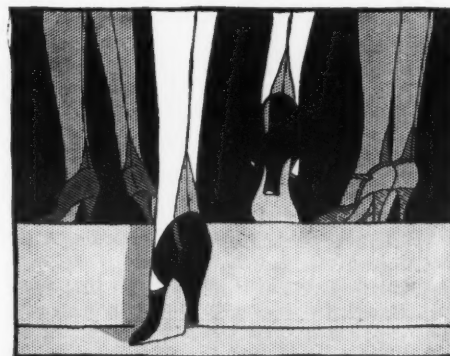
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